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The Conscience Fund.

The first record of money received by this Government from repentant defrauders was in 1863. When General Spinner was treasurer he kept the account separately, but the practice was discontinued. The money now, as it has been for the greater number of years since 1863, when the contributions began, is turned into the treasury as miscellaneous receipts. Repeated attempts have been made by members of Congress to secure appropriations to be paid out of the conscience fund. If the money goes into the treasury as miscellaneous receipts, it ceases to be a separate fund, and cannot be drawn upon. It is not known how much the conscience money now amounts to. The total amount from Dec. 1, 1863, to June 30, 1874, as given in the treasurer's report for the latter year was $162,914. Since then no account of the contributions has been kept. Treasurer Gilfillan, however, estimates that the money now foots up $250,000. The contributions, as a rule, come through the mail with a note saying for what purpose the money is forwarded. Very frequently a penitential explanation is included. Some of these explanations are very curious and some very laughable. The ladies contribute a good deal. They repent principally over false returns made under the income tax and for having evaded the duties upon articles of dress. A lady visited this country in 1864 from England. She smuggled in while here a silk dress pattern. A short time ago she wrote confessing the evasion of customs duties and sending $15 to clear her conscience. She gave the value of the dress and wanted the balance sent back to her if the duties did not amount to $15. The customs division of the treasury made a computation based upon the duties charged in 1864, and found that the lady owed exactly $7,50. The balance was remitted. Ministers of the gospel are very frequently the medium through which the money is refunded. While administering spiritual consolation, the confession of defrauding the Government is made, and restitution follows. The clergy transmit the money without mentioning names. The largest amount ever received as one contribution was $15,000 in United States 7-30 notes. This contribution was announced in the newspapers. Many and ingenious attempts were made to get this money out of the treasury. One man said his father made the contribution, and that he was crazy. The contributor of it had carefully cut out the numbers of the notes so as to make it impossible to discover from the books who had sent them.

JUST ONE LITTLE SONG, LOVE.

JOAQUIN MILLER.

Come, sing that song I loved, love,
When all life seemed one song;
For I am stricken now, love,
My strong arm is not strong.
Then sing the song I loved love,
You know that one sweet song.

Aye, sing that one sweet song, love;
Love, just that one sweet song.
For life is none too long, love—
Ah, love is none too long.
Then just one little song, love;
Love, just one little song.

I know you love the world, love;
Nor would I deem you wrong.
But, when above my grave, love,
Next year the grass grows strong,
Then sing that song I loved, love;
Love, just one little song.

No tears or sable garb, love;
No sigh to break your song.
But when they bid you sing, love,
And thrill the joyous throng,
Then sing the song I loved, love;
Love, just one little song.

A Sarcasm of Fate.

A very elegant looking letter lay in little Minnie Velsor's hands—a letter that bore a delicious perfume of violets—a letter addressed in a fine flowing hand and the envelope of which was stamped with an intricate monogram, that unless Minnie had known, she could never have deciphered as Mrs. Paul St. Eustace Carriscourt's initials.

The girl's small, pretty hands grew just a trifle cold and trembling as she took up the letter to open it, because so much, oh, so much, depended upon what was in the letter; because it either meant a new, independent life, in which she would not only earn her own living, but very materially assist in taking care of the dear boys of five and seven, or it doomed her to the old tiresome routine, out of which Minnie felt at times she must fly.

Mrs. Velsor looked up from a stocking she was darning, and said nothing, seeing the nervous glow in Minnie's eyes. Then with a little, half-desperate laugh, the girl tore open the thick satin envelope.

"It's almost like an ice-cold plunge bath, but here goes, mamma!"

She hurriedly read the short, friendly note, and from the quick tears that gathered in her eyes, and the smiles that parted her lips, and the flush that bloomed like fresh roses on her cheeks, it was quite plain that the news was good news.

Then she dashed the letter on the floor and rushed over to her mother, and kissed her, laughing and crying at the same time.

"Oh! mamma! Mrs. Carriscourt has given me the position, and she wants me to come immediately—to-morrow! Just think! Five hundred dollars a year, and she assures me I must make myself perfectly at home in her house; and she says I am to have a room to myself, and to eat with Pauline and Pauletta, in the nursery. Oh, mamma, it will be just glorious! Aren't you glad, delighted?"

Her blue eyes were dancing, and her cheeks glowing like a rose leaf.

Mrs. Velsor's sweet, sad voice was in such odd contrast to her child's eager, animated tones.

"How can I be delighted to have you go away from me, dear? Besides, I am so afraid you will not realize your vivid anticipations. The outside world, which seems to you so rose colored and golden, will not be what you think."

"Oh, mamma, what a Job's comforter you would be! But how can I help being happy—perfectly happy, except being away from you—in New York, in a magnificent house, among people of wealth and distinction, and with these two sweet children my only care? Mamma, I will ride with them, and I am to make myself perfectly at home, the letter says, and you remember what a charming lady we thought Mrs. Carriscourt was, when she was visiting Doctor Mansfield last summer."

Mrs. Velsor sighed softly. It seemed so cruel to pour the chill water of disappointment on Minnie's bright hopes.

"Well, dear, perhaps I am growing cynical as I grow older. Certainly you deserved a fair fate, and now, to descend to matters of earth earthy suppose you see if the beans are boiling dry."

The third day thereafter—a day fragrant with the smell of frost in the air—a day when the leaves sailed slowly, stately down through the tender, golden atmosphere, and the hush of mid October was over all the earth and sky, Minnie Velsor went away from the little cottage where she was born and had lived, into the world waiting to receive her—all her girlish hopes on gladdest wings, all her rosiest dreams bursting in fondest realization.

It was a splendid place, Mrs. Paul St. Eustace Carriscourt's palatial residence on Fifth avenue—a house that seemed to Minnie's fancy like a translated bit of a fairy story, with its profusion of flowers and lace draperies, its luxuries and elegance, of which she had never dreamed, and of whose uses she was equally ignorant.

Mrs. Carriscourt received her with a charming graciousness and patted her on the shoulder, and told her she hoped she would not let herself get homesick and installed her in her beautiful little room, with its pink and drab ingrain carpet and chestnut suit, and dimity curtains at the windows.

Then Minnie made some trifling little alterations in her toilette, and proceeded to take literal advantage of Mrs. Carriscourt's invitation to make herself at home in the great, beautiful parlors below, where she made a charmingly sweet, quaint little pictures, as she sat nestled in a huge silken chair, the color of the roses on her cheeks, and at which Miss Cleona Carriscourt looked in astonished, imperious disdain, and Mr. Geoffrey Fletcher in undisguised admiration, as the two entered the room at the farthest entrance.

"By Jove, what a lovely girl! Who is she, Miss Carriscourt?" he asked in a tone of unusual interest.

Cleona's black eyes looked unutterable anger from Minnie to Mrs. Carriscourt.

"What on earth is she doing here, mamma, is she crazy?"

Her sharp, cutting tone was distinctly heard, as she intended it should be, by Minnie, who flushed painfully as she rose, venturing just one glance at the haughty beauty's face, and Mr. Fletcher's eager, admiring eyes, whose boldness startled her.

"I am sorry to have made such a mistake. I thought that Mrs. Carriscourt meant that I was to sit here a little while. Please excuse me; I will not come again."

Her voice was sweet, and just a little nervous, and she instantly crossed the room, followed by Cleona's cold, cutting words, every one of which brought a sharp thrill of mortification and pain to her.

"Be careful you make no more such mistakes, girl. Your place is among the hired help, and not in the parlor. Be good enough to remember that."

And even Geoffrey Fletcher's callous heart gave a thrill of sympathy at sight of the scarlet pain on the sweet, young face.

Once safe in her room, poor little Minnie fought and conquered her first battle with fate.

"I'll not be crushed by my first experience," she decided, resolutely, an hour or so after, when her breast yet heaved with convulsive sighs, and her eyes were all swollen from crying. "I will not give it up and rush home to mamma—my first impulse. I will endeaver to construe people less literally, and keep my place."

But there came a flush to her cheeks that all her brave philosophizing could not control, at the memory of Cleona Carriscourt's cool insolence.

"I'd not have spoken so to a dog," Minnie said, as she repressed the bitter tears that sprang in wounded indignation to her blue eyes.

After that there was no shadow of an opportunity given by Minnie for Mrs. Carriscourt or Cleona to lay any blame to her charge.

She performed her duties as no governess had ever performed them, and the twins progressed to their mother's complete satisfaction.

Minnie never was seen in the rooms of the family, but lived entirely to herself, taking her solitary little walks when the day's duties were ended, and disciplining herself into an unconsciously unselfish, brave, patient woman.

Her letters home were bright and cheerful—until one day Mrs. Velsor was horrified to learn that her darling was dangerously ill, that the fever had come suddenly upon her, and that in fear and selfishness, Mrs. Paul St. Eustace Carriscourt had insisted that the raving girl be taken from her house to the hospital.

"It will kill her to move her," Dr. Lethbridge had remonstrated indignantly.

"What nonsense, mamma!" Cleona retorted, looking fiercely at the physician. "It will not hurt her to be moved nearly as much as it will for us to keep her here. She is nothing but the children's governess; she had better die, even, than to risk all our lives any longer. You will please superintend her removal to-day," she added, imperiously, to Dr. Lethbridge.

He looked coldly, almost furiously, at Miss Carriscourt's face as she spoke. Then he bowed, and answered quietly:

"I beg to agree with you. This poor, suffering child had better die than remain among such inhuman people."

And Dr. Leithbridge personally superintended Minnie's transfer—not to the hospital, but to his own house, where his lovely, white-haired mother and his sister opened their hearts to the girl, and nursed her back to health and strength, and—the sweetest happiness that ever came to a girl's heart, for Hugh Lethbridge asked her to be his wife.

And the memory of those brief days was hidden away beneath the glad sunshine of her beautiful new life, and Minnie in her new home was proud and honored and beloved as a queen.

The years passed—as years have a trick of passing—bringing their burdens of joy and sorrow, and to Hugh Lethbridge and his wife there were only landmarks of content to mark their flight.

Three dear children had come to them, and matron Minnie was even fairer and sweeter than the maiden had been, for she had been benefitted by the stern discipline of earlier days.

And as the years went by Dr. Lethbridge grew famous and rich, until there were no comforts or luxuries he was obliged to refuse to his wife or family—and one of those coveted luxuries was a resident governess at the home of the children.

"I remember my own governess days so well, dear," Minnie said one day to her husband, when they were discussing the feasibility of securing one. "I feel as if I never could be kind enough to any one in such a position in my house. And yet all the happiness of my life resulted from my position in Mrs. Carriscourt's family,"

And she looked the great unutterable love she had for him, and Dr. Lethbridge kissed her lovely upturned face tenderly.

"Then I will take this widow lady, whom Allison recommended, shall I, Minnie? He says she is of good family, and in very reduced circumstances. Her husband was a miserable, drunken fellow, and she has to support both herself and her invalid mother. It would be a charity, I suppose; but, of course, we must also look to our own interests."

But the decision was to employ the widow lady Allison, so confidently recommended, and a day or so afterward an interview was arranged.

It was just at the dusk of a winter's afternoon that the servant announced to Dr. Lethbridge and his wife that a lady wished to see them in the parlor—the lady whom Mr. Allison had sent—and Minnie and her husband went down to meet her—tall, pale, bearing the unmistakably traces of misery and sorrow on her face—Cleona Carriscourt.

Minnie gave a little exclamation of astonishment.

"Is it possible? Miss Carriscourt—"

She interrupted, quietly:

"Mrs. Fletcher—Mrs. Geoffrey Fletcher. And you are little Minnie Velsor. I had no idea—I had forgotten Doctor Lethbridge's name—of course, I cannot have the position. It would hardly be natural that you should wish to befriend me."

Mrs. Fletcher turned toward the door, her pale face piteous, her voice bitter and wailing.

Doctor Lethbridge looked sternly after her; but Minnie shot him an appealing glance before she stepped toward the departing woman.

"Wait—just a moment, please! I was so surprised, Mrs. Fletcher. Pray sit down, you are in trouble, and if we can be of any service, I know the doctor will be glad to assist you."

Mrs. Fletcher's lips quivered a second, as she turned her pitiful eyes on Minnie's sweet face.

"I am in need of work, but I do not expect it of you. You can only despise me and hold me in hatred and contempt for what I did to you. But that or something else has come home to me."

I do not hate or despise you Mrs. Fletcher. God has been too good to me for that. Stay! Doctor Lethbridge will indorse my forgiveness, I am sure, and we will make you as happy as we can. We will forget all that was unpleasant and start anew. Do stay and teach my little girls, dear Mrs. Fletcher."

And Cleona sat down, overcome with passionate tears, while the doctor, with an indulgent smile, and a nod of the head to Minnie, left the two women alone under the strange circumstances into which the sarcasm of fate had led them.

A Bachelors' League.

Many highly respected unmarried men in London about thirty years ago, had become thoroughly impressed with the idea that something ought to be done to relieve themselves from certain social duties which had been gradually growing more and more onerous. After some canvassing among the interested persons it was finally decided to form a League of Bachelors, and as the members of that league were endeavoring to escape from responsibilities which are notoriously shirked by the young men of to-day, we shall perhaps interest our feminine readers by transcribing a few of the rules which were laid down for a London society almost a generation ago and which are likely to be revived before long on this side of the water."

1. Every bachelor joining the league is to cancel all previous engagements.

2. Every bachelor having subscribed for five years to the League, and who, by misfortune, shall have incurred a matrimonial engagement, shall be defended against any action for breach of promise, and thus saved from the shame and misery of going through the Court of Hymen, which is too frequently another name for the Insolvent Court.

3. Connected with the League it is intended to establish a Bachelors' Insurance Office, to insure single men against marriage and flirtation, on the same principles as are usually applied to death and fire. Any member having visited willfully a house with more than two marriageable daughters will, in the event of the calamity of marriage befalling him, be regarded in the same light as *felo de se*, and his policy will be vitiated on account of the very bad policy that will have guided him. Any bachelor falling—into matrimony—by his own hand, as in the case of a written promise to wed, will be deprived of all the benefits of his insurance, and every applicant proposing to be insured must answer the following questions, among others that will be proposed to him: What is your age next birthday? At what age had your father the misfortune to marry your mother? Have you been afflicted with the German or other mania? Are you subject to sentimental fits? Have you been addicted to the writing of sonnets? Or have you ever suffered from the *cacoethes scribendi* in any shape time in your life been a victim to the flute, or any other deadly-lively instrument? Have any of your near relations fallen in love at any time, and if so have they recovered, or have their cases ended fatally?

If these questions are all answered in a satisfactory manner, any member, of the Bachelor's League may insure any amount under £5,000, to be paid within three months of the melancholy termination of proof of wedlock having actually overtaken him. The insurance against fliration or fire cannot be effected where the applicant is more than ordinarily inflammable, and watering-places in the season, balls, and picnic parties must be considered as doubly or trebly hazardous, and charged accordingly. A great moral engine will be kept on the premises, so that in case of alarm of fire, any member may have cold water thrown upon him without extra premium.

The Kerosene Lamp.

Kerosene has been in general use so many years that we naturally suppose that people are familiar with its qualities, and understand perfectly well how to hand'e it safely and economically. This impression is, however, hastily formed, and it seems that a lamentable ignorance prevails on the subject. Much damage results from turning the light of these lamps low. The presence of glass chimney on every kerosene lamp is as plain a direction to keep the flame bright as though it were printed in so many words, "Don't let me smoke." Kerosene is a concentrated hydro-carbon. With an insufficient supply of oxygen, it gives off dydrogen and carbonic acid gases, both inimical to health and in sufficient amounts fatal to life. With an ordinary open lamp the burning of kerosene is not successful. A chimney is added, and extends several inches above the flame, which rests on the perforated base below it. On lighting the lamp, the glass chimney is almost instantly heated, inducing an upward current of air, which rushes in through the network of perforations, feeds the flame with oxygen, and passes off at the top of the chimney. If the chimney is sufficiently high, and the perforations sufficiently large, the intensity of the light may be considerably increased, of course at the expense of a larger amount of oil and a greater supply of oxygen. Thus the table lamps, with cylindrical or Argand works, give a larger amount of light than those which are fed by a flat wick; the chimney much higher, and the atmosphere is fed to the center as well as to the outside of the flame. When a kerosene lamp is turned down low, from mistaken idea of economy, there is insufficient combustion, and if the lamp does not visibly smoke, the invisible gases of carbonic acid and hydrogen are evolved, and may be detected instantly by the smell, especially by a person who comes in from out doors or from a room with a purer atmosphere. The presence of these dangerous gases means headache and vertigo, and at length insensibility and death. No ordinarily sized living room in a house is safe half an hour, or fifteen minutes, even, after a lamp has been put into this improper condition. All saving of oil by such means is at the risk of loss of health, and possibly of life. Such niggardliness is suicidal.

The greatest evils in life have had their rise from something which was thought of too little importance to be attended to.

If you would relish food, labor for it before you take it; if enjoy clothing, pay for it before you wear it; if you would sleep soundly, take a clear conscience to bed with you.

Concentration of Mind.

Dr. Potter, a few days ago, before the Sanitary Reform Association, of New York, when explaining the difficulties a child had in concentrating its mind on its studies, when surroundings were uncomfortable, as in a badly built or ill-ventilated schoolroom, made use of a singularly happy expression. He spoke of those physical "adjustments," the exact meaning of which most people who work with their brains and pens can most thoroughly understand. It is quite certain that the surroundings of a literary man, when he is at his work, have something to do with the facility or difficulty with which his labor is accomplished. A spluttering pen, viscid ink, greasy paper, a rickety table, an uncomfortable chair, are often clogs to successful composition. They are mechanical obstructions, physical interruptions, which, constantly recurring, check the free flow of thought. The absolute work to be done, even when successfully accomplished, is at the expense of a certain amount of extra labor. It has often been told, what are the peculiar surroundings under which some distinguished men have accomplished their literary work. One author never could write unless a brass candlestick, the candle in which never was lit was on his table; another had to have a dish of wafers, though he never was known to use any; a third never could pen a line unless a pot with geraniums was placed on or near his writing desk. As to the material to be used, it is said that one of the most famous of modern French novelists never would have written a romance if a maker of a peculiar paper with blue lines had stopped manufacturing. These are, of course, mental idiosyncrasies to be laughed at, and might be called special adjustments. Taking, however, Dr. Potter's broader idea, and applying it to the lower creation, we all know the method employed in training canary birds to sing a stave of music. They are enclosed in a dark cage and piped to. All outside disturbing influences are withheld. It is absolutely certain that in teaching children, in drawing to a point the focal powers of their brains, all extraneous disturbances, as far as possible should be removed. With the adult, however; it is a misfortune when these physical adjustments are such necessities that no serious continued work can be accomplished when he is not in harmony with them. A man becomes then the slave of his surroundings. No one is idiotic enough to despise the quiet library, the baize-covered table, the morocco-covered chair, the silver standish, the pet pen, the hand-made paper, the pleasant warmth of the cannel-coal fire, and the carefully adjusted light. But such delightful adjuncts we do not all enjoy. Perhaps the newspaper office, with its thousands of interruptions, its usual discomforting surroundings, would be the best place in the world to teach a man that these physical adjustments can be at times entirely dispensed with.

Menhaden.

The Menhaden fishery of this country is the largest of its kind in the world, and is only exceeded in importance by the Cod fisheries. The herring family is represented on the Atlantic coast by ten species, all of which swim in immense schools, and several, such as the sea herring and the shad, are of great economical importance. In abundance and value these are all surpassed by the menhaden. This fish has thirty distinct names, limited in their use within narrow geographical boundaries. North of Cape Cod the name pogy is universally used while in southern New England the fish is called the mendaden. The names are derived from two Indian words of the same meaning. About Cape Cod the pogy is replaced by hard head shad, and in eastern Connecticut by bony fish. In western Connecticut the species is commonly known as the white fish, while in New York the familiar name is mossbunker, a relic of the Dutch colony of New Amsterdam. The other names are alewife, bay alewife, pilcher and green tail. Virginia gives it the name of the bug fish, bug shad and bug head. Professor Goode says that sixty or eighty per cent. of the menhaden taken in the Chesapeake contain parasitic crustaceans in their mouths. The parasites do not live on the fish, but taking possession of every open mouth, devour the food as it passes through the fish's gills. In North Carolina the name is fat back, which prevails as far south as Florida, and where are also heard the names, yellow tail and yellow tailed shad, while in southern Florida the fish is called shiner and herring. It is deemed impossible to indicate the movements of the menhaden with certainty. With settled warm weather they make their appearance in the inshore water, usually preceding the shad and the blue fish a week or so. The first schools usually appear in Chesapeake Bay, in March or April; on the coast of New Jersey, in April or early May; on the south coast of New England, in late April and May; off Cape Ann, about the middle of May, and in the Gulf of Maine, the latter part of May and the first of June. Returning, they leave Maine late in September and October; Massachusetts in October, November and December; Long Island Sound and vicinity, in November and December; Chesapeake Bay, in December and Cape Hatteras, in January. Further to the south they remain more or less constantly throughout the year. Their northern range has become restricted within twenty years. Forty years ago they were caught in immense schools in St. John's Bay, N. B., and sometimes in great numbers in the Bay of Fundy. They are now seldom seen there. In 1879 there was a great change in the limits of their northern range. In July more than forty steamers resorted to the usual fishing grounds north of Cape Cod, where the catch for the season did not exceed one hundred barrels. The theory of the absence of the fish from this old haunt is that the fish usually resorting there were killed off, or sought other haunts, probably the latter, as no one advances the theory that the menhaden are being exterminated, and they are vastly more abundant on this coast. The absence of food, the presence of an enemy in their old haunts, or the distasteful atmosphere of the water, would drive them to new ones. It has been suggested that the presence of considerable numbers of blue fish north of Cape Cod may be the cause of the menhaden's absence, but Professor Goode disputes it, on the ground that the presence of great schools of blue fish among menhaden does not have the effect of driving them away. At the time that blue fish were most abundant, there was no perceptible diminution in the number of menhaden. The change of temperature is accepted as the most plausible theory, and the Professor is of the opinion that they go off into the sea, under the Gulf Stream, where they find the right temperature. There seems to be a doubt as to what the food of the menhaden is. Hundreds of specimens have been dissected, and every stomach has been found to contain dark greenish or brownish mud or silt, such as occurs near the mouths of rivers and on the bottom of still bays. When this mud is allowed to stand for a time in clear water, it becomes slightly tinged with green, indicating the presence of chloroplyl, perhaps derived from the algæ, so common in muddy bottoms. In addition to the particles of fine mud, the microscope reveals a few common forms of diatoms. If the menhaden had teeth it might be supposed that they feed on other fish, as the blue fish feed on them; but in place of teeth their mouths are supplied with about fifteen hundred thread-like bristles, from a third to three-quarters of an inch long, which are attached to the gill arches and resemble a sieve. Below this is the stomach, which resembles the gizzard of a chicken, and further down is a coiled intestine about five times the length of the fish, all of which would point to the fact that the menhaden feed on vegetable matter. Professor Goode's opinion is that the fish goes down to the mud, sifts out the unnutritious matter and swallows the remainder. With regard to their breeding habits some mystery exists. Thousands of specimens have been dissected since 1871, without the discovery of mature ova. Young menhaden, from one to three inches in length and upward, are common in Summer and Autumn in the southern part of New England. These are in schools, and make their appearance suddenly from the open ocean, like adult fish. Menhaden have never been known to spawn on the southern coast, and the egg bearing ones, when observed, are always heading out to sea. The strong possibility is that their breeding grounds are on the off shore shoals which skirt the coast from George's Banks to the Florida Keys. The menhaden has come to be regarded as the most prolific of fish, far exceeding the shad and herring An examination of one fish revealed one hundred and fifty thousand eggs. The business of rendering menhaden into oil and scrap, the latter for fertilizing purposes, has grown rapidly on Long Island within a few years. Over forty millions of fish were caught and rendered last year. Three new steamers are being constructed for next year's crusade, and three new factories are going up. Over a million dollars are now invested, and it is safe to assume that half a million of capital will be added within the next year. The profits of the business are immense.

Down Hill in a Stage Coach.

A moment's halt on the summit and the downward trip begins. The horses relieved of the weight which has dragged so heavily from the beginning, set into a strong gallop, evincing a confidence in the brake block which occasions do not always justify. The road is frightfully steep, and so sinuous that oftentimes the way in front seems barred beyond passage. The coach dips and careens from side to side and a strong grasp upon the seat is necessary to prevent one's being pitched into the depths below. This imparts an additional interest to the ride. Thenceforth wheelers and leaders are launched into a terrific race for life. With dilated nostrils and ears well back, the frightened beasts know that flight is their only safety, and strongly they plant their feet into the hard and often icy road. Jehu keeps them well in hand, holds the wheel horses up to their work and plies the vigorous lash to the leaders. So long as his steeds keep their feet, he knows he can control the movements of his stage, but if one goes down, a frightful disaster is almost certain. Down the rugged road the coach plunges—now grazing the solid wall of the mountain and anon trembling on the very verge of the brink—that appalling evidence of the narrow line between life with all its hopes and aspirations and death with its cheerless uncertainty. A few moments and the studded growth of hardy evergreens struggling for life amid the chaos of loosened rock appears, announcing the approach to fairer lands; the road gradually loses its perpendicularity, corduroy bridges threaten to demolish the quaking vehicle; the horses slacken their pace; the way widens; vegetation assumes a larger growth; birds of broader wing, more varied plumage and wider range of song dart from tree to tree; stunted grass sere and yellow and late autumnal flowers give a happier face to the landscape; the austerity of the heights above disappears, the driver slowly and carefully draws rein, and one passenger, at least, indulges in silent thanksgiving. But it is a grand, exciting, magnificent ride anyway, and everybody should take it once, at least, in a life time.

An Inseparable Pair.

A Duke of Savoy, who made some pretensions to the city of Geneva, sought to gain it by surprise; he scaled the walls in the night, but his success was not equal to his wishes. The alarm being given that a great number of besiegers had mounted the walls, the citizens ran to arms and repulsed their enemies, who were too weak to resist them. Those who fell into their hands were led to an ignominious death. Among the number of the prisoners was an officer who had particularly distinguished himself for his valor. The news of his misfortune being carried to his wife, she flew to the place where her husband was to perish, and demanded to embrace him for the last time. They refused this favor, and the officer was hung without her being permitted to approach him. She, nevertheless, followed the body of her husband to the place where it was exposed. She there seated herself by the melancholy spectacle, and remained without taking any nourishment or suffering her eyes to be abstracted for a moment from the object of her affection. Death, which she had waited for with impatience, came at last, and closed her eyes while she was stretched over the dead body of her husband.

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating," says an old proverb, but it almost takes away our appetite when we see a "proof" of the waiter's thumb on the edge of the dish.

Duty is the little blue sky over every heart and soul—over every life—large enough for a star to look between the clouds, and for the skylark Happiness to rise heavenward through and sing in.

Beautiful things are suggestive of a purer and higher life, and fill us with mingled love and fear. They have a graciousness that wins us, and an excellence to which we involuntarily do reverence.

A Big Mustard Plaster.

Dr. Henry C. Chapman, Coroner's Physician in Philadelphia, Pa., whose genial nature age has not withered, and whose infinite variety of cheerful speech custom, has anything but staled, rushed excitedly into the drug store at the northwest corner of Twelfth and Chesnut streets and cried in peremptory tones:

"Give me three feet of mustard plaster; and give it to me right away!"

The apothecary "with overwhelming brows" looked up from amidst his "green earthen pots, bladders and musty seeds" and said in a dazed sort of way;

"Sir?"

In this single word was expressed both interogation and surprise.

"I say," replied Dr. Chapman, "I want three yards of mustard plaster, and I want it just as quick as you can make it. Patient is in imminent danger. Delay may mean death."

"Three feet of mustard plaster? Good heavens, Doctor, what are—"

"I said three *yards*, not three feet; at least, when I said three feet I meant to say three yards and I immediately corrected myself. And I think that I mentioned the fact that this was a case in which there was no time to be lost." The Doctor was growing testy.

"But three yards of mustard plaster; why, bless my soul! You wouldn't want that much if your patient was a hippopotamus with the stomach-ache; surely, Doctor, you don't really mean to say yards; you must mean inches."

Dr. Chapman assumed an air of severity becoming his professional dignity and municipal office. He seemed on the verge of expressing a forcible opinion forcibly. There was a significant pause. Then his severity faded away, his dignity relaxed and he chuckled:

"The fact of the matter is," he said, "one of the giraffes out at the Zoo has an acute attack of bronchitis. His throat's sore all the way down. That's what the plaster's for. Now then, let's have it.

And then the puzzled apothecary saw day-light and set about manufacturing the largest mustard plaster that the world has ever known.

A Spanish Dinner.

We returned to our hotel for another experience—that of a genuine Spanish dinner. This harrowing theme is not to be avoided, since life cannot be supported on cathedrals and curiosities. To describe one is to describe all. The dining room has a bare floor, seldom visited by soap of Castile or of any other region, but the walls try to attract your attention by hideous oil paintings and photographs, and occasionally dingy gilded columns support the ceiling. The table linen is very coarse and rough and the napkins are put in rings for further service. The soup is generally good, because thickened by a sort of pea, which some writers says "tries to become a bean and very nearly succeeds." This enters at once, either in the dignity of a separate dish or in combination with another. There are seven or eight courses, the fish loitering in at the third or fourth, and some of them might be good but for the revolting presence of some untranslatable flavor and especially of garlic. If this villainous plant does not positively mix itself with all the viands it can at least boast that it breathes upon them. The young lady of our party ventured to say that she did not really dislike it, whereupon she was assailed with such a storm of scornful incredulity that she went straight over to the enemy's camp forever, much to the disgust of her admiring cavalier. The *vins ordinaires* of Spain are agreeable and pure; the sweet dishes were to us insoluble mysteries, usually to be avoided; the fruits excellent, especially grapes, which in October are abundant, enormous clusters selling for two or three sous. This is the land of chocolate, which nearly usurps the throne of coffee; with it are served long frosty morsels of a mixture of sugar and white of eggs of deadly sweetness. The bread is always good; as to butter, bid it a fond good-bye when you leave France, for here no one eats it, and if you make the attempt once, surely you will never make it again.

Mrs. Oakey's Advice.

A woman chooses for her profession the head of a household. Let her not enter on it lightly. Properly viewed, it is the most elevated of all professions. She has in her hands the welfare and direction of a few or many people, but it is a work which cannot be neglected. It is her duty to see that her home is clean, airy, cheerful, happy, and its various economies attended to.

A mistress should go through her house every morning, praise where praise is due, and quietly find fault with any carelessness or omission, thinking nothing beneath her notice, but with a gentle authority which admits of no question.

Do not live with a fine house over your head and subsist in the basement. Few people out of your family know or care how you live. Let your house, large or small, be kept for the benefit of those who live in it. Warmth and light are better than fine furniture, and good beds better than fine bedsteads.

Live in your drawing-rooms; have books, work, music, fire, all to make it the pleasantest place for the members of the family; a place for rest, comfort, conversation, with nothing too fine to sit upon.

Curtains are not for ornament, but use, drop them, shut out the cold, and have an open fire. It is the best of luxuries, an ornament and a cheerful companion.

Early rising is desirable. I do not mean getting up before daylight. It is useless to begin the day by making every member of the family uncomfortable.

The mother should set an example of being neat and appropriately dressed. She will see no one during the day before whom she should desire to appear so well, or to appear so attractive.

Treat your servants with confidence and consideration, and do not suspect them of doing wrong.

They must have time to do their washing and keep their clothes in order, or they cannot be clean and tidy.

Without wholesome intervals of amusement, uninterrupted work becomes intolerable. There are and must be differences in the modes of enjoyment, but there is a common womanhood.

—The first coffee house was opened in England in the year 1692.

It is more beautiful to overcome injury by kindness than to oppose to it the obstancy of hatred.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1880

THE MILLHEIM JOURNAL

Is published every Thursday, in Musser's Building, corner of Main and Penn streets at

$1 00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Or $1.25 if not paid in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 week.	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 year.
1 square,...	$1 00	$2 50	$3 00	$4 00	$7 00
¼ column,...	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00	15 00
½ column,...	5 00	7 50	10 00	15 00	35 00
1 column,...	8 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	60 00

One inch makes a square. Administrators and Executors' Notices $2.50. Transient advertisements and locals 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Job Work done on short notice.

WALTER & DEININGER, Publishers.

Church & Sunday School Directory.

Evangelical.

Rev. W. H. Hartman will preach next Sunday morning.

Sunday School, 2 P. M.—D. L. Zerby, supt.

Methodist.

Rev. J. R. Akers, the new pastor, will preach next Sunday evening.

Sunday School, 1 P. M.,—D. Klinport, supt.

Reformed.

United Brethren.

Lutheran.

Rev. John Tomlinson, Pastor.—Preaching in Aaronsburg next Sunday afternoon. German.

United Sunday School, 9 A. M.—F. D. Luse supt.

Lodge & Society Directory.

Millheim Lodge, No. 935, I. O. O. F. meets in their hall, Penn Street, every Saturday evening.

Rebecca Degree Meeting every Thursday on or before the full moon of each month.

R. A. BUMILLER, Sec. R. B. HARTMAN, N. G

Providence Grange, No. 217 P. of H., meets in Alexander's block on the second Saturday of each month at 6½ P. M., and on the fourth Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M.

D. L. ZERBY, Sec. A. O. Deininger, Master.

The Millheim B. & L. Association meets in the Penn street school house on the evening of the second Monday of each month.

A. WALTER, Sec. B. O. DEININGER, Prest.

The Millheim Cornet Band meets in the Town Hall on Monday and Thursday evenings.

F. P. OTTO, Sec., J. F. HARTER, Pres't.

Millheim Escort of Co. B., 5th Regt., N. G., hold their drill meeting on the second story of Alexander's Block, every Tuesday and Friday evening.

Centre County Democratic Committee for 1880.

DISTRICTS.	NAMES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Bellefonte, N. W.,	Wm. Galbraith,	Bellefonte
" S. W.,	W C Heinle,	"
" W W.,	Wm Harper,	"
Milesburg,	Frank E Bible,	Milesburg
Unionville,	P J McDonnell,	Unionville
Howard,	A J Gardner,	Howard
Philipsb'rg,	C G Herlinger,	Philipsb'g
Millheim,	J H Reifsnyder,	Millheim
Benner,	Uriah Stover,	Bellefonte
Boggs,	Jas A McClain,	Milesburg
Burnside,	Wm Hepple,	Pine Glenn
College,	Sam'l Gilliland,	Boalsburg
Curtin,	David Delong,	Howard
Ferguson, O. P.,	Dan Driebelbis,	State Col
" N. P.,	O M Sheets,	Stormstown
Gregg,	L M Bishel,	Spring M'ls
Halfmoon,	George Kelster,	Aaronsb'g
Halfmoon,	John Ward,	Stormsto'n
Harris,	Sam'l Ishler,	Boalsburg
Howard,	David Tanyer,	Howard
Huston,	H G Chronister,	Martha
Liberty,	W H Gardner,	Blanchard
Marion,	John Hoy, Jr.,	Walker
Miles,	Sam'l K Faust,	Millheim
Patton,	[illegible] Bumberger,	Fillmore
Potter, N. P.,	D F Luse,	Centre Hall
" S. P.,	G W Spangler,	Pt Matilda
Rush,	William Cullen,	Philipsb'g
Snow Shoe,	John G Uzzle,	Snow Shoe
Spring,	E C Wood,	Bellefonte
Taylor,	Samuel Hoover,	Fowler
Union,	J S Fredericks,	Fleming
Walker,	Samuel Decker,	Zion
Worth,	G R Williams,	Pt Matilda

J. L. SPANGLER, Chairman.

FRANK E. BIBLE, Secretary.

An Independent Republican Candidate.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—It is announced in influential quarters that if Gen. Grant is nominated at Chicago, his Republican opponents, or at least the more determined portion of them, will hold a Convention and bring out another Republican candidate, and run him independently of the Democrats, Greenbackers and everybody else. In this respect they propose to copy the example of those Democrats who assembled at Buffalo in 1848, and presented Martin VanBuren as an independent candidate, for the purpose of thereby defeating Gen. Cass, the regular Democratic nominee. It will be remembered that in that memorable campaign the bolters were successful. They took from Cass the electoral vote of New York, and this insured the triumph of General Taylor the Whig candidate.

This purpose is entertained only by those very earnest Republicans whose hostility to the Conkling-Cameron Carpenter machine, and to a third Presidential term goes to the extent of preferring a Democrat to Grant. They say it would be impossible to unite their voters upon the Democratic nominee, whoever he is, and therefore they must have an independent candidate of their own party. They already begin to hint at names in the event of Grant's nomination at Chicago. Mr. William M. Evarts, Mr. George William Curtis and Mr. Julius H. Seelye are mentioned. These, however, are suggested only as types of the sort of man who is needed for the emergency. With such a candidate in the field in opposition to Grant, they seem to feel confident that the latter would certainly lose the electoral vote of New York, Connecticut and Ohio, and very likely that of Maine, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

Of course, some of this is mere talk. Nevertheless, it is undoubtedly true that the line of policy above indicated is seriously contemplated by a portion of the Republicans in case Grant is nominated. They appear to be quite in earnest.

DON CAMERON feels very sure that Grant will be nominated at Chicago even without the formality of a ballot. Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri are supposed to be sure for Grant.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20th, 1880.

The fangs were yesterday taken out of the Federal election laws, so far as the House could extract them. Probably the senate will do its part. The provision adopted by the House to the deficiency bill, are in substance that the special Deputy Marshals shall be selected from the various parties, shall serve but three days in connection with any election, and that their number shall be limited. In this shape only five or six Democrats in the House objected.

I hope the Democrats who are looking out for a candidate for the Presidency, and who desire success, will not base their expectation on an easy victory, if Grant shall be nominated, on any Republican allegations that he is a weak candidate. He is not that. On the contrary, he will have support in various sections, that no other candidate of his party can have. To "beat Grant," as the phrase is, would require a candidate on our side who would lose no votes in any northern States, and who would unite a divided party in more than one State of the South. It is time to look at the things squarely, as the nomination of Grant seems inevitable.

The public printer gets all, or nearly all the money he asks for. I never for a moment supposed that Mr. Defrees stole a dollar of the public money which passed through his hands. There is no well supported charge of that kind. But he is very old, and gives hardly any personal attention to the business of his office. One of the reasons for not adopting the old plan of having the office controlled by Congress was, that it was better to have "personal responsibility" in its management. Now the public printer expends nearly two millions of government money a year, and his bond is for $20,000. He is supposed to manage the office, but its management rests almost entirely with younger men. Where the "personal responsibility" appears in any practical way I fail to see.

In relation to the rumor that Justice Hunt of the Supreme Court would retire and Senator Edmunds succeed him, it is now said that Justice Hunt after determining to resign consented to remain at the request of Senator Conkling, who desired that a New York man should be appointed in his place, and knowing that his influence with Mr. Hayes would not secure the appointment. Verily, politics and personal spite have had much to do with that Court in the last dozen years.

CARROLL.

THE "ROOSTERS."

Notice will be made to the Board of Pardons for the pardon of Charles B. Salter, William H. Kemble, Jesse R. Crawford, William F. Rumberger and Emil J. Petroff, in the cases respectively against them in the court of quarter sessions of Dauphin county for corrupt solicitation.

The above notice appeared in a Harrisburg paper and shows that the brazen impudence of our legislative "roosters" is only equaled by their utter corruption. The penitentiary would have been the legitimate home of these *putrefying sores* in the shape of men, years ago. Who does not know that Kemble and Petroff especially, are as rotten, morally, as any two men that could be found from Philadelphia to Erie? Who does not know that they are corruptionists by trade? And they have the effrontery to ask a special meeting of the Board of Pardons even before their well-deserved sentences are passed upon them, in order that they may receive immunity for their crimes and justice be cheated of her dues. No; the good old Keystone has suffered more than enough from these and other scoundrels of their kind. There is not a single mitigating circumstance in their favor. Let them be punished as they deserve and as other common criminals are. It would be a most shameful mockery of justice to pardon the "roosters," the worst and lowest class of our criminals in the state, while many are serving out sentences now who are morally much their superiors.

Save Me From My Friends.

It is lamentatble that a great soldier, who did such good service in the field, who in civil office rewarded so many men in a manner so lavish, should now be so destitute of real friends as to be permitted to rush blindly to a great humiliation, which friendly counsels could save him from. Gen. Grant is now at the most momentous period of his life; he has surrendered himself to be used by the very men who used and abused him during his second presidential term. They have fooled him to the top of his bent with the belief that they can again make him President. They cannot do anything of the sort, and if they do not know it all the rest of the world does know it, and if he has friends able to save him from the shame of an overwhelming defeat, and the loss of his country's respect and affection, the time for them to show their friendship is now, when the Conklings and Camerons would destroy him in power and fame.

THE Democratic State Convention will meet at Harrisburg, April 28th. Both time and place are well chosen.

Third Term Notes.

Hamilton Fish favor a third term. Grant raised him from the political grave, where he had been quietly interred, and made him Secretary of State.

Elihu B. Washburne tolerates a third term. Grant made him Secretary of State and then Minister to France.

Colfax warms to the third term policy. Grant preferred him for Vice President in 1868, instead of Gov. Fenton.

Senator Conkling pushes the third term. Grant earnestly desired him to be his successor in 1876, provided he could not succeed himself.

Don Cameron is working with all the proverbial energy and skill of a Winnebago for the third term. Grant appointed him Secretary of War.

Secor Robeson pants for a third term. Grant made him Secretary of the Navy, and enabled him to get rich out of corrupt Rings in his Department.

Columbus Delano longs for a third term. Grant made him Secretary of the Interior, and thus opened up to him the fat places of the Indian Rings.

William W. Belknap is extremely solicitous for the third term. Grant appointed him Secretary of War, and thus gave him an opportunity to make money out of post-trader contracts, and when he got caught allowed him to resign and thereby escape impeachment.

Edward Pierrepont is going to the Chicago Convention to support the third term. Grant first appointed him United States District Attorney, then Attorney General, and finally Minister to England.

John A. J. Creswell, familiarly known as Chorpenning Creswell, is trying to get a delegation from Maryland to Chicago for the third term. Grant appointed him his first Postmaster-General, and Creswell is understood to have put his influence where it would do the most good for himself and friends.

George H. Williams is toiling for a third term. Grant made him Attorney General, and tried to put him on the bench as Chief Justice, but the Senate proved refractory.

Joseph P. Bradly decides in favor of the third term, and so does William Strong. They were placed on the bench of the Supreme Court by Grant for the purpose of overruling one of its previous decisions.

James N. Tyner is traveling the country for the third term. Grant made him Postmaster General, and he is supposed to have got fat on the drippings of unclean contracts.

Father Taft is for a third term. Grant lifted him out of comparative ob[illegible]ship.

Boss Shepherd believes in a third term. Grant took him to his bosom, and enabled him to coin money in the rascally Rings which ravaged the District of Columbia.

Gen. O. E. Babcock is laboring for the third term. Grant appointed him his confidential private secretary, and saved him from destruction as a member of the Whiskey Ring.

Gen. Arthur runs the machine for a third term here in New York. Grant appointed him Collector of New York. Gov Cornell brings all his influence to bear in behalf of the third term. Grant made him Surveyor of New York.

John F. Smyth is ardent in his advocacy of a third term. Grant surprised the State of New York by appointing him Postmaster of Albany.

The list might be greatly extended; but the foregoing will do as samples of the whole.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Voice of a Patriot.

These words have the ring of an honest utterance, fearlessly spoken: "If Gen. Grant be a candidate in the present temper of political parties, I fear an effort to inaugurate him whether elected or not. The danger of Mexicanizing this republic is greater, in my judgment, than the temporary success of the Democratic party. When the rule of the majority is once broken, the result is either anarchy or monarchy. In preference to either of these give us the peaceful rule of any party. The one may be remedied without blood; the other never."

The man who made the remarkable speech from which this passage is taken is a Republican of long standing, a partisan where politics are concerned a veteran of the Union army in the war of the rebellion. He is not opposing GRANT in the interest of any rival candidate. His convictions and his fears in regard to the third term are shared by hundreds of thousands of his fellow Republicans; he has had courage to say aloud and in plain language what he thinks and what he fears, while others wave contented themselves with thinking and fearing in silence.

Gen. JOHN B. HENDERSON earned the right to be called a patriot in 1861, when he did so much to keep Missouri in the Union. His speech last week at St. Louis gives him a second title to the honor that outlives party organizations.

WILLIAMSPORT and Reading are the prominent candidates for the Democratic State Convention. Either will do but we vote for Reading every time.

THE Legislature of Mississippi has imposed a yearly tax of three dollars upon bachelors over 25 years of age. It pays to be the head of a family.

HON. C. S. WOLFE is opposed to having legislative corruptionists pardoned. A majority of the people are no doubt with Mr. Wolfe.

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PROPRIETORS.

The old and popular establishment is prepared to do all work in their line in a style equal to any in Central Pennsylvania, at prices that defy competition.

COUCHES,

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The proprietors hope, by Strict Attention TO FAIR DEALING & GOOD WORK to merit the continued confidence of their friends and patrons, and of the public at large.

Shops east of Bridge, Millheim, Pa.

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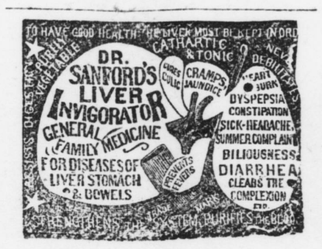


ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of W. S. Harter, deceased, will offer at public sale, at Millheim, on Saturday, March 27th, 1880, the following valuable property: All that certain House and Lot situate in the Boro' of Millheim, Centre county, Pa., bounded on the north by Main street, on the east by lot of the M. E. Church, on the south by mill race, and on the west by lot of Caroline Gobble, containing about one fourth acre, more or less. Thereon is erected a two-story frame dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings.

Terms: One half of the purchase money shall be paid upon confirmation of sale, and the other half in a year, with interest. To be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

Sale to commence at one o'clock of said day.

B. O. DEININGER, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—The undersigned, administrator *de bonis non cum testamento annexo*, of the estate of George Snyder, late of Haines township, Centre Co., Pa., deceased, will offer at public sale on the premises, on Friday, April 9th, next, the following valuable real estate, viz: All that certain tract or piece of land, situate in said Haines township aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, viz: On the north and east by lands of John Eby and others, on the south by lands John Eby and Charle Smith, and on the west by lands of Charles Smith and estate of Jacob Gelswelt—containing sixteen acres, more or less. Thereon is erected a good log-frame dwelling house, log barn and other outbuildings.

Also, a tract of mountain land, situate in Haines township aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, viz: On the north by —— on the east by land of Philip B. Stover, on the south by land of George Fox and on the west by land of Joseph Leitzell, containing fifty acres, more or less.

Terms of Sale: One third of purchase money must be paid on confirmation of sale, one third in one year and one third in two years, all with interest. Payments to be secured by bond and mortgage. Sale to commence at one o'clock of said day. SAMUEL SNYDER,
ts Administrator.

PUBLIC Sale.—The undersigned, a committee of Jacob W. Stover, of Haines township, will offer at public sale on Saturday, the 10th day of April next, the following described real estate, viz:

No. 1, A certain tract of timberland situate in Haines township, Centre Co., Pa., bounded on the north by lands of John Zeigler, on the south by lands of S. M. Motz and Samuel Yearick and on the west by lands of Samuel Yearick, containing sixty acres, more or less.

No. 2. Also a tract of timberland situate near Aaronsburg, bounded on the north by land of William Stover and Em'l Ettinger, on the east by land of Simon Rote, and Frederick Limbert, on the south by turnpike road and on the west by land of Benjamin Haffley, containing seven acres, more or less.

No. 2 will be sold at Aaronsburg, at 9½ A. M., of said day, and No. 1 at Woodward at 2 P. M., of said day.

Terms of sale: One half of purchase money must be paid on confirmation of sale, and the other half in a year, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

P. T. MUSSER,
Committee &c. of
ts JACOB W. STOVER.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Adam Morr, late of the Borough of Millheim, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present the same duly authenticated for payment.

12-6t MICHAEL ULRICH, JR.

THUNDER,

Lightning, Wind and Rain, you will NEVER HAVE SUCH A CHANCE AGAIN. We have the best large size, improved RUBBER ROLL Clothes Wringer in the World, selling at LESS THAN HALF PRICE. Good references guaranteed. Everybody "red hot" to get one! No competition; The best chance of your life to MAKE MONEY. Samples, $2.50. Circulars and full particulars free. AGENTS WILLING TO BE CONVINCED. Address, PARAGON WRINGER CO., New Bedford, Mass. 12-3m

PENSIONS

obtained for disabled soldiers, from date of discharge, if application is filed before July 1st, 1880. Pensions increased. Send postage for new laws blanks and instructions. Address, W. C. BERINGER & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa., or Washington, D. C., the Oldest Claim Agency in the United States. 12-2m

PENSIONS procured for Soldiers disabled in U. S. Service from any cause; also, for heirs of deceased soldiers. All pensions date back to day of discharge, and to date of death of the soldier. Pensions increased; Bounty and new Discharges procured. Address with stamp, STODDART & CO., Room No. 8 St. Cloud Building, Washington, D. C. 12-1m

WANTED.

Immediately, a few Young Men and Ladies to learn Telegraphy, good situations guaranteed, address with stamp. OBERLIN TELEGRAPH CO., 12-1m Oberlin, Ohio.

Send your address on a Postal Card for a sample copy of our beautifully illustrated paper, YOUTH'S HOME LIBRARY, Boston, Mass. 12-1m

THE HARPETTE! Is a new instrument which meets a want long felt by the public. The delicious music of the Harp is here produced by any one, man, woman or child, even though entirely ignorant of music. The strings are numbered from one to ten, and the music which accompanies the instrument is numbered in like manner, instead of being printed in notes. Everybody appreciates the music of the harp; it is the king of musical instruments, and this is a perfect harp in miniature—the same delicious tones—and should be in every family in the land. Any one who can read this advertisement can play it at once as well as the most accomplished musician. Elegantly finished and an ornament to any room. We also send along with it a large lot of music numbered as explained above. The list includes "Home, sweet Home;" "Last Rose of Summer;" "Sweet Bye and Bye;" "Old Folks at Home;" "Hold the Fort;" and all the favorite melodies of the day. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Every one who purchases endorses them and recommends them to their neighbors. Think of it no more tedious months of study to master music. Here is a superb musical instrument, all ready for use and requiring no practice to play perfectly. Send at once, and in the HARPETTE you will have a thing of beauty and joy forever. Sent prepaid in a registered package (which ensures absolute safe delivery) on receipt of price, $2.50. Remit by postoffice order or registered letter. Address, KENDALL & CO, 222 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

"An old established concern whose reliability is unquestioned."—N. Y. World. 12-1m

DR. D H. MINGLE,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Main Street, Millheim, Pa

JOHN H. GRAY,
Fashionable Barber.
Two doors west of Millheim Htel,
MILLHEIM, PA.

CENTRE COUNTY FARMERS' HOME,
THE
BUSH HOUSE.
Prices to Suit the Times.

Improved Stabling and careful Hostlers. Low special rates to Jurymen and Witnesses. Cleanliness, comfort unexcelled

NO DISCRIMINATION.

against the Producers, than whom none are more worthy, or more entitled to attention. The Bush House having over three times the capacity of other hotels, there is no occasion or disposition to place the guests in attic rooms. This accounts for its growing Local Trade. We do not trust your horses to the care and profit of parties disconnected with the hotel.

54-6 tf. J. H. MYERS, Proprietor.

NESBIT BROS.,

Successors to the "East Lewisburg Lumber & Manufacturing Company,

Manufacturers of

Flooring, Siding, Moulding, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Verandas and all other kinds of Building Materials.

BEING provided with ample facilities, the latest and most improved machinery, and the best mechanical skill, we are prepared to execute all orders promptly, and in the very best manner.

We give special attention to the furnishing of Material for the better grades of

HOUSE BUILDING.

Also, to the manufacture of SCHOOL OFFICE and CHURCH FURNITURE, SUNDAY SCHOOL, and PRIVATE BOOK CASES.

FACTORY—EAST LEWISBURG. NESBIT BROS.

N. B.—We can send Materials to Coburn or Spring Mills at cheap freights. 26-1y

PENSIONS!

Procured for Soldiers disabled in the U. S service from any cause, also for Heirs of deceased soldiers. All pensions date back to day of discharge, and to date of the death of the soldier. Pensions increased. Address, with stamp, STODDART & CO., 3-4t 913 E. St. N. W. Washington, D. C.

THE AVERY IS THE WORLD
WONDERFUL INVENTION
SIMPLICITY
ABSOLUTELY NOISELESS
LIGHT RUNNING SEWING MACHINE EVER MADE
AVOIDING GEARS, COGS, CAMS, AND LEVERS, AND SUBSTITUTING THEREFORE AN ENTIRELY NEW MECHANICAL PRINCIPAL & MOVEMENT, A RADICAL IMPROVEMENT SEEN AT A GLANCE, GRATIFYING BY ALL AUTOMATIC DIRECT & PERFECT ACTION IN EVERY PART NO FRICTION, NO NOISE, NO WEAR, NO TANTRUMS NOR GETTING OUT OF ORDER, ALWAYS READY TO SEW THE FINEST OR HEAVIEST GOODS, GIVING ENTIRE SATISFACTION, NO LONG TALK OR ARGUMENT REQUIRED EVERY MACHINE TELLING ITS OWN STORY, SECURES IMMEDIATE SALES HENCE THE BEST MACHINE FOR AGENTS TO SELL. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR
AGENTS WANTED
AVERY MFG CO. 812 BROADWAY NEW YORK

VICTORIOUS!

HIGHEST & BEST AWARD

And Grand Medal of Honor.

Economy, Durability and Rapidity combined with perfect work,

Are Distinguishing Features of the celebrated

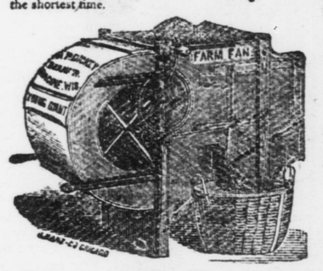
Giant Farm and Warehouse Fans,

MADE BY

A. P. DICKEY,

Racine, Wis.

Now having many late improvements, they are fully equal to every demand; cleaning all kinds of Grain, Peas, Beans, Castor Beans, Corn and Small Seed. They grade Wheat perfectly by once handling. Separate Oats from Wheat, Barley and Rye. They have very perfect arrangements for cleaning Timothy, Clover, Flax Seed, Orchard Grass, and all other Small Seeds. They Chaff perfectly, and combine every qualification required to do the best work in the shortest time.



Warehouse, as well as Farm Mills, are largely constructed, both kinds requiring nine sizes to accommodate the demand, and giving a capacity of from 50 to 500 bushels per hour, according to size of mill.

They are shipped, boxed for ocean transportation, and "set up" or "knocked down" for forwarding inland, as requested; and in all cases put free on board Cars or Steamer. Orders filled same day as received.

Mills shipped "knocked down" go for half the freight charged as when forwarded "set up." Cuts, Photographs and Circulars supplied on application. Prices will be quoted *low* and on liberal terms. Correspondence solicited.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,

Battle Creek, Mich.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

"VIBRATOR"

THRESHING MACHINERY.

THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. Special sizes of Separators made expressly for Steam Power.

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, both Portable and Traction, with Valuable Improvements, far beyond any other make or kind.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often three to five times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

GRAIN Raisers will not submit to the enormous wastage of Grain and the inferior work done by all other machines, when once posted on the difference.

NOT Only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the ONLY Successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "VIBRATOR" Thresher Outfits are Incomparable.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes Clean Work, with no Litterings or Scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, Ranging from Six to Twelve-Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

FOR Particulars, Call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

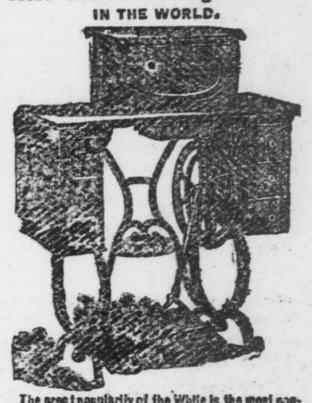
THE WHITE SEWING MACHINE

THE BEST OF ALL.

Unrivaled in Appearance,
Unparalleled in Simplicity,
Unsurpassed in Construction,
Unprecedented in Popularity,
And Undisputed in the Broad Claim

OF BEING THE

VERY BEST OPERATING
QUICKEST SELLING,
HANDSOMEST, AND
Most Perfect Sewing Machine
IN THE WORLD.



The great popularity of the White is the most convincing tribute to its excellence and superiority over other machines, and in submitting it to the trade we put it upon its merits, and in no instance has it ever yet failed to satisfy any recommendation in its favor.

The demand for the White has increased to such an extent that we are now compelled to turn out

A Complete Sewing Machine every three minutes in the day to supply the demand!

Every machine is warranted for 3 years, and sold for cash at liberal discounts, or upon easy payments, to suit the convenience of customers.

SUB-AGENTS WANTED IN UNOCCUPIED TERRITORY.

WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
No 358 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

Be sure and send for Catalogue and inquire for the

Taylor & Farley CABINET ORGAN,

BEFORE PURCHASING ANY ORGAN.

NONE SUPERIOR AND BUT FEW EQUAL.

NOTHING SHODDY, AND PRICES LOW.

MANUFACTORY AT WORCESTER, Mass.

HIGHEST HONORS

AT THE

Centennial World's Fair, 1876!

THE

SHONINGER ORGANS

PRONOUNCED UNANIMOUSLY AS THE

BEST INSTRUMENTS.

Their comparative excellence is recognized by the Judges in their Report, from which the following is an extract:

"The B. SHONINGER ORGAN CO.'S exhibit as the best Instruments at a price rendering them possible to a large class of purchasers, having a combination of Reeds and Bells, producing novel and pleasing effects, containing many desirable improvements, will stand longer in dry or damp climate, less liable to get out of order, all the boards being made three-ply, put together so it is impossible for them to either shrink, swell or split." THIS ONLY ORGANS AWARDED THIS RANK.

This Medal and Award was granted after the most severe competition of the best makers, before one of the most competent juries ever assembled.

New Styles and prices just issued, which are in accordance with our rule, the BEST ORGAN for the least money.

We are prepared to appoint a few new Agents.

Illustrated Catalogues mailed, post-paid, on application to

B. SHONINGER ORGAN CO.,

97 to 123 CHESTNUT STREET,

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1880.

B. O. DEININGER, - - - EDITOR.

R. A. BUMILLER, - - ASSISTANT EDITOR.

Local Department.

NOTICE *Any of our subscribers who expect to change their residence this Spring will please inform us of the fact.*

—Job work of all kinds done at the JOURNAL Office at prices as cheap as the cheapest.

—A full line of school books just received and for sale at the JOURNAL BOOK STORE.

—A splendid private residence with the good will of a medical practice for sale. For particulars apply at this office. tf.

—The Reformed church in Bellefonte, had a little fire last week, which did not nearly as much damage however as the water thrown in to quench it.

—A splendid line of Family and Pocket Bibles just received at the Journal Book Store, very cheap. Call and see.

—Jurors who have been notified to attend court the *third week* need not go. It has been concluded not to hold court that week.

—Wm. H. Reifsnyder offers his services to the public as auctioneer. He only asks to be given a fair chance in his new business and guarantees to give satisfaction. tf.

—Mr. Simon Sides is the name of the new conductor on our railroad. Mr. Fury quit and went west. We are not yet acquainted with Mr. Sides, but expect to be. In the meantime we hope he will always take *sides* with the right side.

CALVES.—The subscriber gives notice that he is all the time prepared to pay the highest cash price for calves. He will come and fetch them at any place in Penn or Haines township, if notified.

J. Willis Musser.
tf. Woodward, Pa.

—From the *Watchman* we learn that our friend Thomas Mingle is engaged as salesman in Goldman's Clothing Store, Bellefonte. Tom is just the fellow for such a place. He is a gentleman through and through.

—The *Watchman* fellow seems to be out of humor over the season, because, as he says, it is "too warm for whiskey and too cold for lager beer." Poor fellow, how gladly would we help him out of his trouble, but we are entirely ignorant in the premises.

—Just received at the JOURNAL BOOK STORE, a full line of blank books, ledgers, day-books, blotters, pass-books, memorandas, ets., also a new lot of S. S. reward cards.

—The JOURNAL BOOK STORE sells all the school books recently adopted by the school boards of Millheim Boro', Penn, Haines, Miles and Gregg townships.

An old-fashioned wood chopping took place near Milton the other day under the supervision of Peter J. Hart and Charles Burton. There were ninty-two choppers in the party, and they cut 450 cords of wood in four and a half hours.

—Michael Ulrich is the executor of the estate of Adam Morr, deceased. See notice in another column.

—The English Lutheran Congregation at Lock Haven has recently elected Rev. P. A. Heilman pastor, *vice* Rev. J. A. Hackenberg, resigned.

—We have reliable information that our friends who recently went to Kansas are now settled on their respective homes and that they like it right well. Hope they may all prosper.

—The result of the election of the Bellefonte, Aaronsburg and Youngmanstown turnpike company is as follows:

President, Wm. Fichthorn.

Secretary and Treasurer, John C. Motz.

Managers, Wm. Fichthorn, John Stoner, Adam Weaver, John Fredrick and Samuel Smith. Mr. Samuel Simonton continues as collector at the eastern gate.

A CARD.

The undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Millheim that he intends teaching a select school in Millheim, commencing on or about April 12th, next. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

2t. W. H. B. EISENHUTH.

—Did you read Willis Eisenhuth's card? He has proved himself a competent teacher and is an excellent young man.

Miss Teresta Lanich, a young lady of irreproachable character and fine attainments also expects to open a subscription school. We hope our citizens and parents will support these teachers as they deserve to be.

Handsome Income.

The following is the income per day of the principal sovereigns of Europe: Queen Victoria, $6 300; the emperor of Russia, $25,00; the emperor of Austria, $10,000; the emperor of Germany, $8,000; the sultan, $18,060; the king of Italy, $6,400, and the king of the Belgians, $1,640. The President of the French republic enjoys a salary of $500 per day.

REPORT OF MILLHEIM PRIMARY SCHOOL FOR MONTH ENDED MAR. 23, 1880.

Number enrolled—56. Number attending—48. Average attendance—37. Per cent. of attendance—82.

Visitors—Misses Rosa Musser, Lillie Deininger, Maggie Alexander and Lizzie Swartz. Mr. F. O. Metzger, Mr. J. W. Lose, Prof. H. Meyer, Co. Supt., A. C. Musser Esq., Director, Dr. John F. Harter and Mr. Samuel Weiser, Jr.

Miss Jennie Lukenbach did not miss one day during term, and Master Jos. E. Chambers was present at every roll call.

The school is composed principally of bright little folks, and in the majority of cases the progress was marked and rapid. I hereby thank the good citizens of Millheim for many tokens of kindness and good-will extended during the term, and think, under the circumstances, the work of the term will bear ordinary inspection.

J. R. VAN ORMER,
Millheim, March 23. Teacher.

Spring Mills Academy.

The Spring Term will begin on Monday, April 12, 1880.

Tuition, $5 to $8. Boarding $2 to $2.25 per week.

For further information address
REV. D. M. WOLF,
3t. Spring Mills, Pa.

Public Sale Register.

Jas. D Gentzle, Administor of John Gentzle, tract of timberland in Seven Mountain, Gregg township, March 27., 1880.

Dr. Musser, committee for Jacob W. Stover, will offer some valuable timberland for sale, April 10. See notice in this paper, also sale bills.

Samuel Snyder, administrator of the estate of George Snyder, late of Haines township, deceased, will offer the homestead of the late decedent at public sale, on Friday afternoon, April 9. See notice in another column and sale bills.

THE Addisonian Club of Bellefonte, seems to depart from the usually beaten path of literary societies, sometimes to take up some practical political question. Two such questions will soon be up for discussion, which if they are fully and impartially analyzed and examined, will do much for the cause of political and historical truth. The first one is—

"*Resolved*, that the President and Vice President of the United States should be elected by a direct vote of the people."

The other one is—

"*Resolved*, that, under the present Constitutional provisions governing the length of a Presidential term, it is inexpedient to elect any one man for more than two terms to the position of Chief executive of these United States."

Count us on the affirmative side every time.

Letter from Kansas.

ROSETTE, Lincoln Co., Kan.
March 13th 1880.

Editor JOURNAL,

Dear Sir:—I have concluded to write a few lines to our old friend, the JOURNAL, to let you people know how matters stand in this part of the world.

The "Woodward Car" arrived safely and emptied its load of human freight on Kansas soil. Mr. Edgar, of Madisonburg, has located in our midst on 160 acres of land, and his little house is nearly ready to be occupied. Henry Hinkson also purchased 160 acres of land and will occupy it in a few days. P. B. Stover and A. Vonada are not in our immediate neighborhood. Mr. Stover has moved into his new house which is quite a mansion for Kansas.

Emigration is pouring into our county in a full and constant stream. It is filling up fast. In 1878 our population was 500, and now it is 7000.

We have the first snow of the season, about 4 inches deep.

Our crops look well and our farmers feel encouraged.

Truly Yours,
J. A. PECK.

Appointments of the Central Penn. Conference of the M. Episcopal Church, held at Altoona, Pa., March 10, '80.

ALTOONA DISTRICT.

S. C. SWALLOW, Presiding Elder, Tyrone, Pa.

Altoona, First Church, B. B. Hamlin.
" Eighth Ave., J. B. Young.
" Chestnut Ave., T. Sherlock.
Hollidaysburg, J. B. Shaver.
Duncansville, L. F Smith.
Martinsburg, M. L. Smith.
Williamsburg, W. W. Dunmire.
Logan Valley, G. Guyer.
Tyrone, F. B. Riddle.
Port Matilda, J. R. King.
Milesburg and Unionville, J. A. Woodcock.
Howard, H. F. Cares, A. R. Cronce.
Penn's Valley, J. B. Akers.
Bellefonte, J. Donahue.
Pleasant Gap, E. W. Wonner.
Half Moon, G. W Bouse.
Pine Grove L. G. Heck.
Warrior's Mark, I. Heckman.
Birmingham, H. S. Mendenhall.
Philipsburg, A. M. Creighton.
Grahamton, W. R. Whitney.
Osceola and Houtzdale, W. S. Wilson.
Clearfield, G. Leidy.
Woodland, R. E. Wilson.
Clearfield Circuit, C. W. Burnley.
Curwensville, J. Curns.
Lumber City, I. Edwards.
New Washington, G. B. Ague.
Glen Hope, F. Adams
Snow Shoe, H. S. Lundy.
Congress Hill, J. F. Craig.
Ore Hill, To be supplied.

W. Earnshaw, Chaplain of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, at Dayton, Ohio, member of Warrior's Mark Quarterly Conference.

J. R. Hykes, missionary to Kiu Kiang, China.

G. W. Miller, transferred to Wilmington Conference, and W. Rink to the Philadelphia Conference.

A Terrible Accident.

Two Persons Killed and Many Wounded.

The town of Lincoln, in Lancaster county, was the scene of a fearful tragedy, on Saturday night, which carried suffering and death to many homes.

An entertainment was given by the Lyceum of the village to a crowded house. Between five and six hundred persons are supposed to have been present. The building is a two-story structure, the hall, where the entertainment was given, being on the second floor. At about 9 o'clock a loud report was heard in the back part of the room which was densely crowded, and in a few minutes the whole rear end of hall broke down to the floor below, a distance of twelve feet.

A scene of indescribable confusion followed. The screams of the wounded and dying were painful to hear. Many rushed from the floor to the platform, while others jumped from the windows to the ground a distance of twenty feet, sustaining severe injuries. As quickly as possible aid was summoned and the work of extricating the dead and wounded from the debris began, and as fast as they were brought out they were taken in charge by friends.

The following is a list as near as could be had:

KILLED.

Mrs Annie Haas, aged 28 years, neck broken. She leaves a husband and three children.

Kate Brubaker, aged 22 years, neck and back broken.

SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

Mrs Jacob Koenigmacher, Mrs Alice Bowman, Ida Sprecher, Ada Miller, Laura Erb, Christy Finkbone, Sarah Campbell, both legs broken, Mrs Stuart, one leg and arm broken, Julia Mercer, arm broken, Alfred Hicks, both legs broken, Cyrus Durr one arm and leg broken Agnes Brockert, aged 15 years, both arms broken and head badly fractured. She will die.

Susan Hughes, aged 16 years, arm broken.

Annie Hynneman, arm broken and head fractured. She will not recover.

Sarah Boyer, ankle broken and spine injured.

Rosa Duberry, arm and ankle broken.

Daniel Miller, aged 28 years, back and leg broken. He will hardly recover.

Annie Yohe, aged 28 years, back and leg broken. He will hardly recover.

The greatest excitement prevails in the community over the affair, and today hundreds of people visited the scene. The building is said to have been very unsafe and so many people should not have been allowed to crowd into the hall.

AARONSBURG CRUMBS.

Miss Alice Bollinger is taking a trip to Lock Haven—the first she has indulged in for a long time.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bright have gone to visit Rev. J. A. Bright, of Jersey Shore. They intend to take in several other places on their way.

The public schools here all close this week—two of them on Wednesday and the other on Friday.

Mr. John Zeigler's leave our valley on Thursday. They had public sale of their goods on Monday.

Almost everyone is suffering from a cold this week. It would be easier to say who is well than who is sick, for such a list comprises nearly the entire population.

Rev. Samuel Smith, of the Evangelical church, preached his introductory sermon on Sunday. Good preacher and real nice, sleek looking man.

Rev. M. L. Young, Financial Secretary of Pennsylvania College, preached in the Lutheran church on Sunday morning, in the interests of that institution. He is collecting for the endowment fund.

Mrs Rogers and her brother, Mr. Emerick, of Nittany Valley, spent the Sabbath with friends is Aaronsburg.

The domestic ills of life will soon succeed each other in rapid succession. Flitting—garden-making—house-cleaning—Ugh! Get ready, brooms and brushes, shovel and hoe—and oh, for a full, large stock of grace and patience for the season that "tries *men's* souls."

X. Y.

SPRING MILLS ITEMS.

Rev. Whitney preached his farewell sermon on Sabbath evening to a very large and attentive congregation. The best wishes of many friends accompany him to his new field of labor.

The Union Sunday School of Georges Valley organized on Sunday for the Summer. How about our own school?

At the church on Sunday evening the barking of a dog frightened Mr. E. Shook's horses. They broke loose and wrecked his new top buggy and also Mr. J. Long's spring wagon.

On Thursday evening the Star Literary Society will have a public entertainment. Everybody is invited to attend. The programme is a comprehensive one.

Prof. E. F. Smith, of this place, is holding a musical convention at Penn Hall this week. Prof. Weaver, of Pine Grove, assists him. Both gentlemen are well qualified for the business and we hope it will be a pleasant time for Penn Hall.

Most of our schools closed last Friday. "School over" is hailed by Young America as much as was the beginning in the fall. Well, we have had good schools in the township and have only one fault to find, that is that the term should be nine months instead of five.

YONEY.

—A brass band tournament will take place at Titusville on the 13th and 14th of May. Three prizes will be offered, the highest of which will be $500. There's your chance, boys of the Millheim Cornet Band, go and fetch the $500. You can easily do it, and it will pay better too, than playing for weddings at $5 a piece. Go in boys.

—The base boys gave Rev. Deininger a farewell serenade last Monday evening, at which occasion they executed some of their softest and best strains of music.

—Neighbor Foote had his leg amputated on Tuesday. The operation was an entire success, and it is confidently hoped that the patient may speedily recover. He has the sympathies of the entire community.

—Our friend George W. Foote, Esq., our predecessor in the editorial chair, gave us a short call the other day. George never looked better, and seems to be on the best of terms with the world generally. He reports business fair in Mifflinburg.

—The entertainment given by the "Young America" last Saturday evening was well received by the large audience which had assembled in the Town Hall. The little folks showed considerable talent for stage-life, and performed their respective with a coolness and correctness, that many a older one lacks. The selection of the performances was first-class and many of them caused a great deal of merriment. The Millheim Cornet Band furnished the music and Miss Alice Raudabaugh the vocal music. This winds up the list of entertainments for the season in our town.

—Every soldier should read the advertisement of W. C. Beringer & Co.; they are one of the oldest and best Claim Agencies in the United States—Read their advertisment.

List of Jurors for April Term.

GRAND JURORS.

Jam Hamilton, Benner	J D Hall, Howard twp
William Scholl, Gregg	William Grove, Benner
J H Odenkirk, Potter	Louis Doll, Bellefonte
Charles Shiffler, Potter	George M Boal, Potter
George Kline, College	S A M'Quistion, Bellef'e
H B Twitmire, Walker	John Bing, Unionville
Morris Furey, Spring	D W Herring, Liberty
D J Moyer, Potter	John Rishel, Potter
Philip Meyer, Harris	W W Spangler, Potter
E Records, Worth	Joseph Ross, Spring
W P Weaver, Spring	Luther W Beck, Walker
Samuel Everts, Penn	Wm A Kerr, Potter

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

J E Way, Union	Jon Walker, Miles
Shuman Lyon, Spring	S S Peck, Walker
Jacob Condo, Harris	H G Chronister, Huston
James Morrison, Worth	Henry G Royer, Miles
R J Kelley, Worth	T Merryman, Taylor
Lewis Dunkle, Marion	O Adams, Philipsburg
G W Spangler, Potter	Wm Askey, Snow Shoe
Ed Graham, Bellefonte	John Q Miles, Huston
F Gowland, Philipsb'g	Wm Earhart, Potter
John Leech, Harris	Joseph L Neff, Boggs
Daniel Runkle, Gregg	J B Newcomer, Burns'e
Al Owens, Philipsburg	E C Campbell, Millheim
G H Zeigler, Philipsb'g	Hez Sprowl, walker
Edward Smith, Boggs	A Woodring, Huston
C Munson, Philipsburg	El Chambers, Patton
D Mattern, Half Moon	Ham Sechler, Bellef'te
Al Hosterman, Potter	William Swab, Potter
John B McCord, Rush	Henry Heverly, Spring
Roland C Irvin Boggs	J B Williams, Worth
Curtin Moyer, Rush	Isaac Gray, Patton
William Neese, Gregg	Ira C Fisher, Half Moon
N Askey Howard twp.	Ephraim Keller, Potter
L Metzger, Liberty	Jonas Stine, Patton
J Rumberger, Patton	F E Bible, Milesburg

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

John W Morris, Taylor	Wilson Russell, Haines
John Reese, Benner	T Wilson, Half Moon
William Wagner, Boggs	James C Boal, Potter
S A Brew, Bellefonte	A Atherton, Philipsb'g
J G Larimer, Spring	Samue, Glenn, College
L Steinrock, Rush	J C Bathgate, College
B F Emerick, Walker	Samuel Ard, Penn
Joseph Gates, Ferguson	Wm Eckley, Bellefonte
Amos Garbrick, Benner	Isaac Stover, Spring
David Barr, Ferguson	Jac Garbrick, Walker
Jacob McCool, Gregg	Charles S Beck, Walker
W Calderwood, Taylor	W W Beck, Marion
A J Dress, Philipsburg	John C Small, Miles
A W Ulrich, Penn	A J Orndorf, Ferguson
John Sheffler, Spring	Hen Fishburn, Benner
T P Christ, College	J Gilliland, Snow Shoe
Geo H Book, Burnside	S K Emerick, Union
S D Erb, Ferguson	Aaron R Hall, Union

News Miscellaney.

A NEGRO MINER KILLED BY MOLLIE MAGUIRES.—Rock Island, Ill., March 18. On Tuesday night last a colored miner of Taylor Williams' shaft at Rapids City, was the first victim to the Mollie Maguire threats against the negro miners imported to take the place of strikers. He was shot through the heart by some one concealed in the coal shed within a few feet of him. James Berry and S. Baker were arrested, and on examination remanded to jail to await the result of the coroner's inquest. Wm. Miller, an old miner, who declared his intention of going to work was warned by circular that if he did he would be a dead man within three days. More trouble is feared.

A FATAL QUARREL BETWEEN BOYS.—Pittsburg, March 16. At Turtle Creek, Pa., this afternoon, Thomas Coughlin and Joseph Hoff, two lads, aged about fourteen, quarreled over a piece of tobacco, Hoff hit Coughlin on the leg with a stone. The latter thereupon assailed Hoff with a coupling pin, knocking him senseless and crushing his skull. After realizing what he had done Coughlin fled, leaving Hoff still senseless, lying upon the railroad track where he was found by some train men. Hoff will probably die. Coughlin has been arrested.

The Ohio Temperance Convention was held on Saturday, at Alliance. Three hundred and twenty-three delegates were present. Resolutions were adopted to sustain principles rather than party, but to labor in caususes and at the polls to secure sober men for officials

VICK'S
Illustrated Floral Guide,
A beautiful work of **100 Pages, One Colored Flower Plate, and Five Hundred Illustrations,** with Descriptions of the best Flowers and Vegetables, with price of seeds, and how to grow them. All for a FIVE CENT STAMP. In English or German.
VICK'S SEEDS are the best in the world. FIVE CENTS for postage will buy the FLORAL GUIDE, telling how to get them.
The **Flower and Vegetable Garden,** 175 Pages, Six Colored Plates, and many hundred Engravings. For 50 cents in paper covers; $1.00 in elegant cloth. In German or English.
VICK'S Illustrated Monthly Magazine—32 Pages, a Colored Plate in every number and many fine Engravings. Price $1.25 a year; Five Copies for $5.00. Specimen numbers sent for 10 cents; 3 trial copies for 25 cents.
Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester N. Y.

J. H. BAULAND'S

ALLEGHENY STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.

HEAD-QUARTERS FOR DRY GOODS,

—AT—

THE BEE HIVE ONE PRICE EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS STORE

I am offering the *LARGEST, BEST* and *CHEAPEST* stock of Dry Goods in Centre county.

EVERY ONE SAYS THAT IS THE PLACE FOR BARGAINS. GO THEN AND BE CONVINCED.

—ALL GOODS AT ALL TIMES SOLD AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.—

Having received an immense Stock of Goods before the advance, I am able to sell Cheaper than any other Store in Town.

☞ALL MY GOODS ARE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

HOPING TO RECEIVE AN EARLY CALL, I remain, respectfully, yours,
J. H. BAULAND.

My motto is, "*ONE PRICE—THE VERY LOWEST, AND NO MISREPRESENTATION.*"

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH CLOTHING HOUSE,

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

Our Stock is
Immense in Quantity and First Class in Quality.

Our Prices are
AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Anticipating a very large trade we are selling goods at a very small advance on first cost.

The citizens of Centre county are most cordially invited to

CALL AND SEE.

SAMUEL LEWIN.

DIED.

On the 14th inst., of pneumonia, near Woodward, Mrs. Margaret Rebecca, wife of Henry Hess, deceased, aged 80 years, 7 months and 6 days.

On the 14th inst., of dropsy, in Aarons burg, Mrs. Hannah, wife of Thomas Crumiller, dec'd, aged 83 years, 7 months and 17 days.

On the 15th inst., of paralysis, in Millheim, Mr. John Adam Morr, aged 81 years, 6 months an. 4 days.

These three octogenarians have been buried in a good old age. And this is their uniform testimony: "The days of our years are threescore years and ten; and if by reason of strength they be four score years, yet is their strength labor and sorrow; for it is soon cut off, and we fly away." Candor, sincerity and submission were prominent traits in their characters. They were highly esteemed members of society. The several communities to which they belonged will sensibly feel their loss. They were all three Lutherans whose history reaches back to the time of Rev. Espig, in 1796, who occasionally preached in Aaron-burg, before a Lutheran congregation had been organized in the place. God has satisfied them with long life—hope He has shown them His salvation.

J. T.

Millheim Market.

Corrected every Wednesday by Gephart & Musser.

Wheat No. 1	1.25
Wheat No. 2	1.20
Corn	45
Rye	60
Oats White	35
Oats, Black	30
Buckwheat	50
Flour	7.00
Bran & Shorts, per ton	18.00
Salt, per Brl	2.00
Plaster, ground	10.00
Cement, per Bushel	45 to 50
Barley	50
Tymothyseed	
Flaxseed	
Cloverseed	5.00
Butter	22
Hams	12
Sides	6
Veal	
Pork	
Rye	12
Eggs	25
Potatoes	6
Lard	
Tallow	6
Soap	
Dried Apples	
Dried Peaches	
Dried Cherries	

COAL MARKET.

Egg Coal	$5.60
Stove "	5.75
Chestnut "	5.40
Pea "	3.80

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

P. GEPHART D. A. MUSSER

GEPHART & MUSSER

DEALERS IN

Grain,
Cloverseed,
Flour &
Feed,
Coal,
Plaster
& Salt

MILLHEIM, PA

Highest market price paid for all kinds of

GRAIN

Delivered either at the BRICK MILL or at the old MUSSER MILL, in MILLHEIM.

COAL, PLASTER & SALT

Always on hand and sold at prices that defy competition.

A share of the public patronage respectfully solicited. 39-1y

ELIAS LOSE,

CARPENTER and Builder.

Doors, Shutes Sash, Window Frames, and Mouldings, made to order on short notice and in the best possible manner

Yellow Pine Flooring constantly kept on hand. With thanks for past favors he solicits a continuence of the same

MILLHEIM, PA.

TO THE READERS of the JOURNAL.

I would like to call your attention to my very large stock of

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS

which I am selling CHEAPE than any other house in Clinton or Centre counties. The

ELMIRA KIP BOOT

double Soles and Tap. only

$2.50.

This is the best bargain I ever offered. They are selling everywhere for $3.00

Don't forget the place

No. 115, Main Street,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Very Repectfuy Yours,
Jacob Kamp.

DAV. I. BROWN,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

TINWARE, STOVEPIPE AND TRIMMINGS, SPOUTING & FRUIT CANS.

Would respectfully inform the public that he keeps on hand or makes to order all kinds of TINWARE, STOVE-FIXTURES, FRUIT CANS, etc.

☞SPOUTING A SPECIALITY.☜

Fruit cans always on hand. Repairing done at short notice. Having some ten years experience in the business he flatters him self that his work is fully equal to any in this section of the country. A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. **Shop, next door to Journal Book Store, Millheim, Pa.**

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE.

BELLEFONTE, PA

First Class in all respects.

CENTRALLY LOCATED.

Just the place for the business man, the farmer, the mechanic.

☞ *Omnibus to all trains.* ☜

FOX'S PATENT
Breech-Loading Shot Gun

Barrels slide one side. No hinge to get loose.

A Gun to stand the wear and tear, and not get shaky or out of order. Prices, from $50.00 upwards. Send stamp for Circular to

AMERICAN ARMS CO.
103 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Div.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 9th, 1879, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 55	p. m.
" "	Harrisburg	4 25	a. m.
" "	Williamsport	8 35	a. m.
" "	Jersey Shore.	9 07	a. m.
" "	Lock Haven.	9 40	a. m.
" "	Renovo	11 00	a. m
" arr. at	Erie	7 55	p. m.
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	8 00	a. m.
" "	Harrisburg	11 25	a. m.
" arr. at	Williamsport	2 25	p. m.
" "	Lock Haven.	3 80	p. m.
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 50	a. m.
" "	Harrisburg	3 35	p. m.
" arr. at	Williamsport	7 25	p. m.
" "	Lock Haven	8 20	p. m.

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXP. leaves	Lock Haven..	7 00	a. m.
" "	Jersey Shore..	7 33	a. m.
" "	Williamsport..	8 15	a. m.
" arr. at	Harrisburg...	12 05	a. m.
" "	Philadelphia.	3 40	p. m.
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Lock Haven..	11 20	a. m.
" "	Williamsport	12 10	p. m.
" arr. at	Harrisburg..	4 10	p. m.
" "	Philadelphia	7 20	p. m.
ERIE MAIL leaves	Renovo	8 40	p. m.
" "	Lock Haven	9 50	p. m.
" "	Williamsport	11 10	p. m.
" arr. at	Harrisburg	2 45	a. m.
" "	Philadelphia	7 00	a. m.
FAST LINE leaves	Williamsport	12 35	a. m.
" arr. at	Harrisburg	3 50	a. m.
" "	Philadelphia	7 40	a. m.

Erie Mail West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains from Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R. at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express West and Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Sup't.

L. C. & S. C. RAIL ROAD.

WESTWARD.

LEAVE	1. A. M.	3. P. M.	5. P. M.
Montandon	7 00	2 00	6 20
Lewisburg Arrive	7 15	2 10	6 35
Lewisburg Leave	7 15	2 20	
Fair Ground	7 20	2 30	
Biehl	7 30	2 40	
Vicksburg	7 35	2 48	
Mifflinburg Arrive	7 50	3 05	
Mifflinburg Leave	7 50	3 15	
Millmont	8 10	3 25	
Laurelton	8 20	3 50	
Coburn	9 30	4 [illegible]	
Arrive at Spring Mills	10 00		

EASTWARD.

LEAVE	2. A. M.	4. A. M.	6. P. M.
Spring Mills		10 20	
Coburn		10 45	
Laurelton		11 55	4 05
Millmont		12 05	4 20
Mifflinburg Arrive		12 20	4 40
Mifflinburg Leave		12 30	4 50
Vicksburg		12 45	5 05
Biehl		12 52	5 13
Fair Ground		1 02	5 25
Lewisburg Arrive		1 10	5 30
Lewisburg Leave	6 25	1 20	5 45
Arr. at Montandon	6 50	1 30	6 00

Nos. 1 & 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail west on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad.

Nos 3 & 4 with Day Express east and Niagara Express west.

Nos. 5 & 6 with Fast Line west.

An Omnibus will run between Lewisburg and Montandon, to convey passengers to and from Pacific Express east on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad.

The regular Railroad Tickets will be honored between these two points.

Explorations in Afghanistan.

For a period of forty years it has been known that interesting Buddhist remains existed in the Jellalabad Valley, although little or no attention has been givin to their investigation. Mr. William Simpson, having been quartered for some months in the valley, with the force under General Sir Samuel Browne, has been able to visit most of the remains in that region and to make sketches of them, and the results of his investigations are given by him in a paper published in a recent number of the *Journal of the Society of Arts*. These Buddhist remains, says Mr. Simpson, are little more than mounds. Here and there the crumbling remains of a stupa may be seen, and fragments of walls can be traced in the heaps. The immense quantity of these mounds is astonishing; and, as it is known that these Buddhist establishments were monasteries, the extent of the remains seems to indicate in the past a population of ascetics alone far greater than the population of the present day. In the Buddhist period, the country must have been under a high state of civilization, where wealth abounded and art was cultivated. The vestiges of art still remaining show that the religious structures of the time were large and important. A style of architecture was followed in which sculpture was largely practiced, and in which the effect was heightened by the use of color and gold. The structures connected with the practice of the Buddhist faith were "viharas," or monasteries, places in which each monk had his cell, and with buildings for worship. One prominent form of the ritual was connected with structures which are now known as "topes" or stupas. "Dagoba" and "chaitya" are also terms used to designate the same kind of structure. The Afghanistan topes, unlike those of Sanchi, Bharut, and Amaravati, have a square base. It is ornamented with a cornice and pilaster; large and imposing stairs are made to ascend to the plattorm formed by it above on which the circular part of the tope stood. Among the topes in the Jellalabad Valley which are not quite reduced to the condition of mounds, the Greek influence is very distinctly marked in the architecture. The capitals are all Corinthian; and the more ornamental structures have series of Corinthian pilasters with base mouldings and friezes. Regarding the monasteries little can be said, for scarce a vestige of them now remain. All throughout Afghanistan there is an immense number of caves. At Bamian, about a hundred miles north of Cabul, there is what may be called a city of caverns. At Hada, and at almost all the groups of topes, there are numerous caves associated with them. Nearly all of these, as a rule, are about the same size. They are merely arched recesses in the rock, about twelve feet high; of the same width, and about twenty feet long. That they were decorated with color is shown by the traces still visible in the decorations in a small group at Hada. Enough is left also to distinguish panels, in rows, with heads of Buddha or Buddhist saints with the nimbus. At Darunta there is a very large and remarkable group of caves. The rock above had monasteries and topes of an extensive character upon it. The most intersting of these caves are in a perpendicular cliff overhanging the Cabul river. Mr. Simpson concludes his paper with a short account of the excavations made by him at the Anin Posh tope, near Jellalabad. Of this structure nothing is left but the lower part of the square base; and there is only a small portion remaining of the first course of the circular part of the tope, which is eighty feet in diameter. The base is 100 feet square, and ornamented with Corinthian pilasters. There had been an inclosure all round the tope, forming a courtyard about 500 feet square. Through this the principal gateway entered from the south, in a line with the original stairs on the south and north side of the tope. This approach was evidently an important construction. There was further evidence of what it had been in the remains of colossal figures, which were brought to light. The size of these may be judged of by the size of the feet, which were twenty-three inches long and which were all that remained of the statue to which they belonged. On digging a tunnel into the center of the tope, the internal wall was found to be composed of stones and slates, so arranged as to produce a diaper or checkered pattern—a style of masonry peculiar to all the remains of the Buddhist period. In his excavations, Mr. Simpson was forunate enough to come upon the cell, which was formed of layers of slate, and was a perfect cube of sixteen inches. In this repository, which constituted the sanctum, in honor of which the monument had been raised, and to which the ritual rites of the Buddhist were directed, there were found two handsful of dark looking dust, which were probably part of the ashes of some noted holy man of the time, deposited after cremation—the rule of the Buddhist priesthood. On top of the ashes lay a golden relic holder, octagonal in form, about four inches long, and set on each of its faces with stones. Among the ashes were twenty gold coins seventeen of them Bactrian or Indo-Scythian and three Roman. These coins, which were in splendid condition, and the relic holder, were no doubt deposited as offerings along with the ashes at the consecration ceremony of the shrine. The coins are only a negative evidence toward the date of the tope; but from them it is certain that the latter is not older than the second century. How much later it may be is rather a difficult question as yet to determine.

Ice Made by Means of Ether.

It is well-known that ether can be made to vaporize so speedily as to produce intense cold, and if, when covered with water its evaporation be assisted, it will escape so quickly as to lower the temperature of the water to freezing point. Hence ether is often used in preparing freezing mixtures; and a machine has lately been constructed for making ice by means of the remarkable property to which we have briefly alluded. The apparatus consists of an engine and air-pump combined on the same bed-plate, a refrigerator, an ether condenser, a circulating pump, and one or more ice-boxes according to the quantity required—a steam engine supplying the motive power. The two inlet passages of the air-pump are connected by a copper pipe, from which branches another copper pipe that places them in communication with the refrigerator, which is a felt-covered vessel of cylindrical shape, the tubes being made of copper and riveted to brass end-plates. The two outward valves on the other side of the air-pump communicate with the ether condenser, which is similarly constructed to the refrigerator. The tubes communicate at each end with metal chambers, one of which serves as a receptacle for the air that enters the condenser. The whole is immersed in a wooden tank, through which a stream of water constantly passes for cooling and condensing the ether vapor. A vacuum is maintained by the air-pump in the refrigerator, vaporizing the ether at a low temperature. This operation causes an absorption of heat, which reduces the temperature of the strong brine that is made to circulate through the tubes and ice box. The ice box is a tank of red deal varnished inside, with partitions with holes in them to allow a slow circulation of the brine. Zinc moulds of different widths, according to the shapes of the blocks of ice required, are filled with pure water and suspended between the partitions.

SCIENTIFIC.

Jacobsen's Method for Photo Printing.—Prepare a carbon picture in the usual manner upon a sheet of glass, and surround the picture with a wooden frame which exactly fits round the sheet of glass. Then pour into the frame a mixture (not too hot) one part of gelatine, one part of gum arabic, and two parts of glycerine. When the mass has stiffened in the frame, carefully remove the latter from the former with a knife, and with equal care invert the gelatine plate, with which the carbon picture will now be incorporated. To ink the picture use a ground glass roller, and the inking process proceeds most favorably when done upon a smooth, elastic support like that used for rolling letter press forms. The printing ink, which must be very thick, is previously dissolved in oil of turpentine or in benzole, and some of the solution, without the addition of varnish, is poured upon the plate and distributed over it by the glass roller. The plate being inked, a sheet of uncoagulated albumenized paper corresponding in size to the picture is laid upon it, and an India-rubber roller passed softly across the paper, which is then lifted off the plate. The albumenized paper, which absorbs moisture readily, should not be allowed to lie too long upon the plate for fear of the albumen dissolving off and dirtying the plate. It is not necessary to damp the plate with water, as it posessess sufficient moisture to allow of a dozen impressions being taken. Of course this moisture is exhausted at last, but the plate is sufficiently hygroscopic to absorb enough moisture from the atmosphere in the course of a few hours to allow of printing being resumed. While in other lichtdruck processes the image is sunk into the plate and the ink has to sink into the shadows, this method has the advantage of furnishing a relief which facilitates printing. By this process, also, round objects, such as bottles and vases, can be printed—possibly with colors, which could be burned in.

Endless Rails.—The idea of making a train lay down and take up its own rails as it moves along is not a new one, but an interesting realization of it is now to be witnessed in the Jardin des Tuileries, Paris. The system is that of Clement Ador. The rails on either side of the carriages consists of a series of joined pieces of rail, with flat supporting pieces; they enclose the system of wheels, passing down over the front and up over the end wheels, and all the wheels have two flanges to prevent any derailment. In front the trains of rail are guided by two distributing wheels, which are governed by the traction, so that on pulling obliquely, right or left, the endless way automatically follows the same direction. At the end of the first train, again, are two taking up wheels, provided with differential motion to meet the difficulty of going in curves, which involves an extension of the rail on one side and a contraction of that on the other, so that whatever the curve (to six or seven metres' radius) the way is regularly put down and lifted. From the mechanical point of view one is struck with the smallness of the force required to move a train thus arranged. In the Jardin des Tuileries the train consists of three carriages, capable of containing in all thirty children, and often full. These are drawn by two goats, which work thus for seven hours. The total load is about 1,000 kilogrammes, or rather more than a ton. To draw a like weight in three carriages on ordinary roads would require a dozen goats, four for each vehicle. (This is the number harnessed to the small carriages for children in the Champs Elysees.) The economy of carriage, then, is incontestable, The normal speed is four miles, per hour. The system is, of course, not designed for passenger traffic, but for goods, and in many places, with bad roads or none, might be very serviceable.

A Substitute for Gutta-Percha.—According to the *Polytechnic Review* a rival to india-rubber and gutta-percha has been found in a new elastic gum which has been named Balata. This is the Milky sap of the bully-tree, that flourishes on the banks of the Orinoco and the Amazon in South America. The operation of winning the gum is similar in every respect to that employed with caoutchouc and gutta-percha. It resembles gutta-percha so closely in its general properties that much of it is shipped from Guiana and sold yearly for gutta-percha—although it has many points of superiority. It is tasteless, gives an agreeable odor on being warmed, may be cut like gutta-percha, is tough and leathery, is remarkably flexible, and far more elastic than gutta-percha. It becomes soft and may be joined piece to piece, like gutta-percha, about 120 degrees Fah., but requires 270 degrees Fah., before melting (higher that guta-percha). It is completely soluble in benzole and carbon disulphide in the cold. Turpentine dissolves it with the application of heat, while it is only partially soluble in anhydrous alcohol and ether. It becomes strongly electrified by friction, and is a better insulator of heat and electricity than gutta-percha, on which account it may find considerable application for electrical and telegraphic uses. Caustic alkalies and concentrated hydrochloric acid do not attack it; but concentrated sulphuric and nitric acids attack it as they do gutta-percha, which it closely resembles in all other properties.

Glass Insulators with which most lightning rods are provided are useless. If there is a path of least resistance from the lightning rod to the ground through the house the discharge will take this path without regard to the glass insulators. The ordinary lightning arrester in telegraph offices is an illustration of this. The discharge leaps across the short air interval provided between the telegraph wire and an earth connection, this air interval could be replaced by a plate of glass and the spark would still leap through it. All lightning rods should be connected with the system of gas pipes and steam heating apparatus, furnaces, and large masses of metal about a house, and then carefully grounded in moist earth. The best ground can be obtained by connecting the lightning rod with the water pipes if there are such about the house.

Results Tell the Tale.

What may we reasonably infer from the success of a medicine which is sent far and wide, not only in the land of its discovery, but in foreign countries, which has met with the indorsement of medical men, the annual preparation and shipment of which employs a small army of employes, and the outlay upon which, in various ways, is simply enormous. We must, if candid, award to such a remedy the meed of well deserved success. Such a medicine is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the leading American remedy for fever and ague, liver complaint, dyspepsia, debility, nervousness, rheumatism, and various other physical troubles. It early took precedence among tonics and alteratives, and has steadily maintained it. Persons of a weakly physique state its recuperative properties to be remarkable, both in degree and the matter of promptitude, and the bilious give a particularly good account of its effects.

AGRICULTURE.

HORSE CATARRH OR COLD.—This disease may be considered under two points of view, either as an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nasal cavities, accompanied by slight fever; or as an ephemeral fever of three or four days' duration, complicated with this condition of the nose. The latter is perhaps the more scientific definition, but for common purposes it is more convenient to consider it a simple catarrh or cold. There is invariable some degree of feverishness, sometimes very considerable, at other, so slight as to be easily passed over. Usually the pulse is accelerated to about fifty or sixty, the appetite is impaired, and there is often sore throat with some cough. On examining the interior of the nostrils, they are more red than natural, at first dry and swollen, then bedewed with a water discharge which soon becomes thick, yellow and in some cases purulent. The eyes are generally involved, their conjunctival coat being injected with blood, and often some slight weeping takes place, but there is always an expression of sleepiness or dullness, partly to the general impairment of the health. The disease is caused in most cases by a chill either in or out of the stable, but sometimes, even in the mildest form, it appears to be epidemic. The treatment will greatly depend upon the severity of the disease; usually a bran-mash containing from six drachms to an ounce of powdered niter in it, at night, for two or three consecutive doses, will suffice, together with the abstraction of corn, and if the bowels are confined, a mild dose of physic should be given; such as six drachms of finely powdered barbadoes aloes, two drachms of ginger, and one pint of linseed oil (raw). Should the disease extend to the bronchial tubes, or the lungs, a competent physician must be called in.

DR. BULL'S Cough Syrup gives by far the best satisfaction and takes the lead of all cough preparations on our shelves—Carpenter & Palmeter, Jamestown, N. Y.

FECUNDITY OF GRAIN.—A single plant of corn, either wheat, barley, or oats, by being allowed proper time and ample space for the full development of its roots, leaves and branches, is naturally capable of producing eighty ears or four thousand fold. Anomalous, however, as this may appear, yet it is certain and as strictly true, that not fifty-fold, or one perfect ear, is obtained from each grain planted throughout the entire breadth of the United Kingdom; and it would require a countless number of ifs, and buts, to prove the contrary, though but few words to substantiate the truth of this assertion, namely, "That were it so, as a necessary consequence 100 bushels per acre would be an average crop, viz: fifty times as much as is sown, say at two bushels only per acre as seed for wheat, barley and oats; but it is a fact, not too much to affirm, that scarcely half this much—incredible as it may appear at first sight—is actually obtained; about 32 to 50 bushels per acre being a fair average crop of all kinds of grain, so estimated by the most able and trustworthy statisticians."

VEGETINE has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

LAMPASS IN HORSES.—Lampass is an imaginary disease, being nothing more than a swelling and tumefaction of the bars in the roof of a horse's mouth, communicated thereto from inflamation of the gums when the animal is shedding his molar teeth, and often projecting so far as to be on a level with the upper incisor teeth, and become so painful as to prevent the animal from eating. At times, however, it appears in aged horses, the process of growth in the teeth of the horse continuing during the whole life of the animal; but in a majority of such cases the swelling will soon subside without any medical treatment, a few mashes and gentle alteratives being all that is necessary to relieve the animal. In the case of a young animal a few slight incisions across the bars with a sharp penknife will relieve the inflammation and cause the swelling to subside. The brutal custom of burning down the bars with a red-hot iron is as unnecessary as it is cruel, and should therefore never be practiced.

SAID THE Nurse to the Doctor: "Sure sir, I only know of one good medicine for the Baby, and that is Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup."

EFFECTS OF DEW UPON PASTURES.—The heavy dews which are usual in late summer and early fall, and the light hoar frosts which occur as the cooler weather arrives, are unwholesome to cattle and sheep. It may be that the well known effect of dew in this direction gave rise to the old-fashioned idea that due was in itself injurious and caused various diseases. There is nothing in the character of the dew itself which is hurtful; but it is the filling of the stomach with wet herbage that is unwholesome. The stomach becomes distended with the products of the decomposition of the wet mass, and in time the animals suffer. Danger may be avoided by keeping the stock, especially young animals, from the grass until the dew has dried off. The danger is not so serious until the shorter days and longer nights of the fall cause an excessive deposition of dew, when care should be exercised.

To find the number of tons of hay in long or square stacks, the following is given as the rule: Multiply the length in yards by the width in yards, and that by half the altitude in yards, and divide the product by 15. To find the number of tons in circular stacks. Multiply the square of the circumference in yards by four times the altitude in yards, and divide by 100. The quotient will be the number of cubic yards in the stack. Then divide by 15 to get the number of tons.

MRS. WISE.—No doctors' bills for the past year, and less than five dollars for medicine, and eight in the family.

MRS. JONES.—Would that I could have a like experience with my family

MRS. WISE—You can, if you will make Simmons' Liver Regulator your household remedy, From the youngest to the oldest, we take the Regulator whenevor we feel Dyspeptic, Bilious, Feverish, or out of sorts, and it always relieves the Stomach, regulates the Bowels and quiets the Nerves.

"I have used your family medicine, called Simmons' Liver Regulator, for several years, and find it the best medicine for a family to keep in the house. I can eat anything I wish at night, and take a dose after it, and sleep as sound and sweet as ever. I have not spent one dollar for my family for medicines in five years, only for your Regulator, and must say it does all it says it will. "J. A. NELSON, Merchant, Macon, Ga."

DOMESTIC.

COFFEE ICE CREAM.—This recipe is reprinted by desire. Make a custard, without any flavor, of a pint of cream and four yolks of eggs. Put into this a quarter of a pound of freshly-roasted mocha coffee berries; they should, if possible, be used hot. Cover up the stewpan closely with its lid, putting a napkin over to keep in the steam. Let the custard stand for an hour, strain and sweeten, and when cold put it into the freezing pot. Cream thus prepared will not take the color off the coffee, and when carefully made is very delicate and delicious. Coffee ice cream is also made with a strong infusion of coffee. To make the infusion, put two ounces of freshly ground coffee into a French coffee pot and pour over it a gill of fast-boiling water. When the water has all run through the strainer, take out the coffee grounds and replace them with two ounces of fresh coffee. Pour the coffee infusion in the bottom of the pot over these fresh grounds. Then pour the coffee infusion thus obtained into a pint of sweetened cream, and freeze.

Sing a song of hair oil,
Pocket minus chink,
Four and twenty editors
Spilling printers' ink;
Now the pen goes faster,
Wonder what they mean,
Guess they must be writing ads.
For the improved Carboline.

FUMIGATION IN ASTHMA.—Great benefit has lately been found to attend a proper process of fumigation in asthma. For this purpose the powder to be burned is composed of two and one-half parts of nitrate of potassium, one-half part of belladonna, and five parts of powdered stramonium leaves, intimately mixed with a small proportion—say one-half part pulverised white sugar, the latter being added to prevent the compound from burning too freely. The saltpetre may be dissolved in just enough water to form a saturated solution, which is mixed with the leaves, add subsequently the mass dried into a coarse powder, sugar being then added. A small quantity is placed on a brick or tin plate and ignited, when it burns, giving off a cloud of smoke. Good results follow also from spreading sheets over a clotheshorse, to confine the fumes.

TWO ORGANS.—Regulate first the stomach, second the liver: especially the first, so as to perform their functions perfectly and you will remove at least nineteen twentieths of all the ills that mankind is heir to, in this or any other climate. Hop Bitters is the only thing that will give perfectly healthy natural action to these two organs.

A PRETTY DISH OF APPLES.—Take ten large apples, boil them till quite soft; peel and pulp them, mashing them till there are no lumps. Mix in half a pound of powdered loaf sugar, and beat them up for half an hour; then beat the whites of two eggs with a whisk, and mix with the apple; then mix with one half a small pot of red currant jelly, and with the other any essence or flavor which you may approve. Now, if it has been well mixed, one portion will be quite pink, and the other stiff and white. Then pile them on a glass dish, taking a spoonful of each alternately.

CHOPPED BEEF.—Two pounds lean, raw meat chopped fine, one teacup rolled crackers, one of sweet milk, one teaspoon salt. Put in a pan, cover another over it, bake one hour. It is improved by a dressing of bread or cracker crumbs spread over the top: wet the crumbs with milk or water, season with butter, pepper and salt. The scraps may be used for breakfast by taking a spoonful and covering it with mashed potatoes mixed with egg and fried in butter or suet.

The price of soap is rapidly advancing. A year's supply of DOBBINS' ELECTRIC bought now at old price will be a very judicious puachase.

THE KITCHEN.—If you find it necessary to have the floor bare, oil it well with linseed oil, and you will save many a weary hour. One thing always spoils the looks of a kitchen, and that is old clothes hanging in it. Make a cupboard. Curtain it, driving nails inside for all clothing which has to be kept in the kitchen. Paint all the woodwork in the kitchen, if possible. Lead color would be handsome. Do not forget that curtains are nice for the kitchen as well as the parlor.

GRILLED FOWL.—Take the legs of cold fowl, score them well, and rub in plentifully some French mustard, salt and cayenne; broil over a clear fire and serve with grill sauce. Take one gill of good gravy, add to it one tablespoonful of mushroom ketchup, one teaspoonful of French mustard, a few chopped capers and a little grated lemon-peel; add a little butter rolled in flour, a few drops of chili vinegar, simmer until quite hot, pour over the legs and serve.

LAMB OR VEAL CUTLETS.—Wet in beaten egg, roll in bread crumbs, and fry in butter. Cook veal in the same way. Both need to be thoroughly cooked.

Origin of the Desert of Sahara.

A. M. Largeau in 1874 visited the valley of the Igharghar, with the intention of branching off to Rhadames to study the commerce of that oasis and test the practicability of diverting to Algeria the caravans that come there by the central route from Soodan. He questioned the *chambas* on the causes of the drying of the great Saharan streams, and found that all agreed in saying that these dead rivers once ran full through a country more fertile than the Tell (the region north of the Atlas Mountain's crest), but could only explain it by legends more interesting than satisfactory. M. Largeau gives the following explanation of the change: "It is known that pastoral people have always been great destroyers of forests, for they need large spaces of clear ground to feed the flocks that form their wealth and to promote security against the wild beasts that lurk in forests. Even now the Algerian Arabs are seen firing the woods to enlarge the narrow limits imposed upon them by colonization. So, although the great Saharan streams have not been explored to their sources, yet it is known that they commence on the bare plateaux that are but the skeletons of heights once wooded and fertile. All accounts of the inhabitants of these regions agree on that point. Consequent upon the destruction of the forests the periodical rains were replaced by rare and short though violent storms, the waters from which, instead of soaking in as in past ages, slip by on the rocky masses, carrying away the rich surface mold, and bring about the drying of the springs, and, as a direct consequence, of the rivers."

WHILE waiting for a Cough to go as it came, you are often laying the foundation for some Pulmonary or Bronchial affection. It is better to get rid of a Cold at once by using that sure remedy, Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, which will cure all stubborn Coughs and relieve any anxiety as to dangerous consequences.

HUMOROUS.

IMPECUNIOUS Person—"Jones, my boy, you haven't got half-a-crown about you that you don't want, have you?" Jones—"Well, if you promise faithfully to return it." Impecunious Person—"Thankee. But—confound it, this is a bad one." Jones—"Of course. You asked if I had one I didn't want. Should I be likely 'not to want' a good one?

A LITTLE boy being asked by another boy what he was doing now, replied, "I am cashier in a clothing store." "You cashier!" said the other in amazement. "Yes," said the little chap, "that's what the clerks call me. A hundred times a day they holler 'cashier!'" "Cash, here!" was what the clerks said.

MR. TEMPLAR: "Mrs. Gluppins, you are now old—let me implore you give up drink; set an example to your family, dash the venomed goblet from your lips, and refresh at that limpid stream, crystal, white and clear, soft as the balmy Summer breeze, pure as a mother's love—water! water!!" Mrs. G. "'Ees, sur, it be mighty convenient for bilin' taters in."

"GIVE me a sou, mister," said a Paris gamin, the other day; "I have had no dinner." "No more have I," answered the gentleman, who was rushing to his restaurant. "Well, then," said the boy, "give me two sous, and we'll dine together!"

MRS. PARTINGTON SAYS.—Don't take any of the quack rostrums, as they are regimental to the human cistern; but put your trust in Hop Bitters, which will cure general dilapidation, costive habits and all comic diseases. They saved Isaac from a severe extract of tripod fever. They are the *ne plus unum* of medicines.

ALL a sleepy tramp has to do in Troy on cold nights is to hitch up his mosquito net anywhere along the track of the steam heating company's pipes and lie down to pleasant dreams and a comfortable midsummer snooze.

AN English coachman was asked to tie up a dog, and he resigned on the ground that it was the butler's duty. The butler declined and resigned, and after six servants had left the earl tied up the dog himself.

"No, sir," said an Albany man: "I'm none o' yer fellers as wastes his time learnin' other folk's languidges. I don't speak English; American is all the tongue I know."

POPE says that beauty draws us with a single hair. They don't nowadays. When a beauty gets so bald-headed that she has but one hair left she don't draw much.

To keep a resolution, base it firmly on good and sufficient grounds, and do not forget either the preamble or the resolution.

"DOES yes kape nothin' but dry goods here?" "Yes, ma'am." "Thin where will I be after goin' for a watered silk?"

FOR BRONCHIAL, ASTHMATIC and Pulmonary complaints, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" manifest remarkable curative properties. Like all other meritorious articles, they are frequently imitated, and those purchasing should be sure to obtain the genuine "BRONCHIAL TROCHES."

IT is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a sewing machine needle than for a man to swear off at New Year's and keep his word.

"MY little Lill, which do you love best, mamma or this big bag of candy?" "I love best mamma—who gives me this big bag of candy."

A DETROIT vagrant went into a police station the other day and asked the blue coats to give him a rest. So they gave him arrest.

IF you have a pretty daughter you will have a brain full of anxiety, and a house full of scented note-paper.

WHY is the pellet you give your sick wife like a thief? Because it is a pill for her.

A SHIRT has two arms, just as pantaloons have two legs, yet one is called a pair and the other is only one.

AN economical Louisville girl has knocked the bottom out of an empty cheese box and now wears it for a belt.

THE green seal keeps its head far above water, but not without corks.

INGRAIN eloquence—Cornstalks.

Where Sarah Was.

A Wayne County farmer had some wheat stolen a few nights since, and he was so sure that he knew who the thief was that he came into Detroit and secured a warrant for a certain young man living near him. When the case came up for trial in Justice alley, the defendant said he could prove an alibi. In order to do this, he had brought in "his girl," a buxom lass of twenty-two. She took the stand and swore that he sat up with her from seven o'clock in the evening until broad daylight next morning.

"People can very easily be mistaken," observed the plaintiff's lawyer.

"I don't care—I know he was there," she replied.

"What did you talk about?"

"Love!" she promply answered.

"What time did the old folks go to bed?"

"I give 'em the wink about ten."

"Sure he was there at midnight, are you?"

"Yes sir."

"Why are you sure?"

She blushed, looked over to her lover and laughed, and getting a nod to go ahead, she said:

"Well, sir, just as the clock struck twelve, the old man jumped out of bed, up stairs, and hollered down 'Sarah, yer mar wants some o' that catnip tea!' And we got such a start that we broke the back off the rocking-chair and went over backwards kerplunk."

"Then the jury must understand that you were seated on Samuel's knee?"

"I object," put in Samuel's lawyer, and his honor remembered the days of his youth and sustained the objection.

Hints to Butter-Makers

is the title of a valuable little pamphlet sent free to any address for one stamp. Address, Butter Improvement Co., Buffalo, N. Y. It tells you how to increase amount of butter from given amount of cream 6 per cent., improve quality of butter 20 per cent., make "gilt-edge" or golden colored butter the year round. Every farmer and dairyman should send stamp for it.

Consumption Cured.

AN old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it know to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAR, *149 Powers' Block, Rochester, New York.*

A LADY had a premonition that as soon as she printed her first volume of poems she would die. The premonition was fulfilled. We would earnestly call the attention of a large number of poetical young ladies and gentlemen to the fact that such things generally happen without any premonition at all.

Wanted.

Sherman & Co., Marshall, Mich., want an agent in this county at once, at a salary of $100 per month and expenses paid. For full particulars address as above.

VEGETINE.

For all Ladies
WHO ARE SUFFERERS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 28, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir.—I have taken several bottles of your Vegetine for Female Weakness, and in justice to the medicine, and to all ladies who are sufferers from such complaints, I will recommend the Vegetine. I must say it has helped me very much; indeed, it is invaluable for such complaints.

MARY E. MEREDITH,
160 Eastern Avenue.

FEMALE WEAKNESS.—Vegetine acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cleanses and cures ulceration, cures constipation, regulates the bowels; headache and pains in the back cease; in fact, there is no disease or complaint where the Vegetine gives so quick relief, and is so effective in its cure, as in what is termed Female Weakness. It has never failed in one instance.

VEGETINE.
It is What is Needed.
FEMALE WEAKNESS.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 6, 1878.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston:

Dear Sir—For a long time I have been troubled with Female Weakness and a weak, sinking feeling at the stomach, and through the advice of a friend, I tried your Vegetine, and find it just what is needed. I can recommend it to all suffering from those complaints.

Yours, respectfully,
MRS. ANNABELLA HARWOOD,
312 Fourth Street.

Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness,

H. R. STEVENS, Boston:

I have been practising medicine for 25 years, and as a remedy for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness, and all diseases of the blood I have never found its equal. I have sold Vegetine for 7 years, and have never had one bottle returned. I would heartily recommend it to those in need of a blood purifier.

Dr. W. ROSS, Druggist,
Sept. 18, 1878. Wilton Iowa.

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Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.
Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.
HOP COUGH CURE is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask Children
The HOP PAD for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is superior to all others. Ask Druggists.
D. T. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkeness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. Send for circular.
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